THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

VOL. LII.—NO. 25. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1883. WHOLE NO. 2528.

Dr A H Strickler 14Feby83

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

PUBLICATION BOARD

OF THE

REFORMED CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

Office, 907 Arch Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ For Terms &c., see BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Poetry.

LITTLE AGAINST BIG WORDS.

A Monosyllabic Protest.

Think not that strength lies in the big, round word,
Or that the brief and plain must needs be weak.
To whom can this be true who once has heard
The cry for help, the tongue that all men speak,
When want or woe or fear is in the throat,
So that each word gasped out is like a shriek
Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange wild note,
Sung by some fay or fiend? There is a strength
Which dies if stretched too far or spun too fine,
Which has more height than breadth, more depth than length.
Let but this force of thought and speech be mine,
And he that will may take the sleek, fat phrase,
Which glows and burns not, though it gleam and shine—
Light, but no heat—a flash, but not a blaze!

Nor is it mere strength that the short word boasts:
It serves of more than fight or storm to tell,
The roar of waves that clash on rock bound coasts,
The crash of tall trees when the wild winds swell,
The roar of guns, the groans of men that die
On blood-stained fields. It has a voice as well
For them that far off on their sick beds lie;
For them that weep, for them that mourn the dead,
For them that laugh and dance and clap the hand;
To joy's quick step, as well as grief's slow tread,
The sweet plain words we learn at first keep time,
And though the theme be sad, or gay, or grand,
With each, with all, these may be said to chime,
In thought, or speech, or song, or prose, or rhyme.

—*Prof. J. A. Alexander, D. D.*

Communications.

For the Messenger.

A SOUTHERN VISIT.

On Friday, May 18th, the Rev. G. D. Gurley and myself traveled in a two horse phaeton from Newton ten miles westward to Hickory, a thriving village of 1200 or 1500 inhabitants, which at every turn presents evidences of energy, industry and enterprise. I dined with my old friend, the Rev. Jeremiah Ingold, and in the evening preached to a large congregation in the Reformed church. The day following, Saturday, I returned by rail eastward via Newton to Salisbury, where a brother of the Rev. A. R. Holshouser (a minister of the Reformed church at Lyons, Kansas) with horse and buggy was awaiting my arrival. With him I rode in the evening 12 miles to the "Lower Stone" church, arriving at the parsonage at about nine o'clock, P. M., and was welcomed by the Rev. Mr. Barringer. On Sunday forenoon I preached in this ancient house of worship to an assembly of not less than 400. Then Mr. Barringer drove me over indescribable roads, twelve miles to the Bethel church on Bear creek in Stanley county. Though greatly fatigued, I preached with much freedom, as I had before me an attentive and sympathizing people. That night was passed with Elder Daniel Moose.

The next day, Monday, May 21st, Mr. Barringer and myself drove to the village of Mt. Pleasant, where we dined with Mr. Edmund Foil, a member of the Reformed Church, and visited "North Carolina" College, an institution of the Lutheran Church, now nearly extinct owing to the antagonism between two factions, the Tennessee Lutherans and the North Carolina Lutherans. That evening we traveled to Concord where I again met the Rev. Mr. Gurley; we were entertained by Mrs. Fetzer, the widow of the Rev. Samuel R. Fetzer, who was pastor of the West Rowan charge and died shortly before the outbreak of the civil war. Here we have an organized and hopeful mission, formerly served by the Rev Mr. Gurley, but now supplied by the Rev. Mr. Barringer. Remaining at Concord several days, I visited a number of families, preached for our people on Wednesday evening in the Lutheran church (the mission not yet having a building of its own), and attended some recitations in the *Scotia School*, a female seminary for negroes established by the Presbyterian Church, where under the Principalship of the Rev. Mr. Dorland I found 225 colored women who are receiving instruction in all the elementary and many of the higher branches of education.

Thursday afternoon, May 24th, I left Concord and travelled by rail northward to Lexington, and then drove four miles into the country to attend the Sessions of North Carolina Classis at Pilgrim's church. Here I remained with the Brethren until Classis adjourned on Saturday evening, also during the religious services of Sunday forenoon and afternoon. The Rev. Thomas Long is pastor. I preached in the morning, and assisted in administering the Lords Supper to perhaps 200 or more communicants. At the close of these solemn services late in the afternoon the brethren all separated, I going with the Rev. Mr. Long in his carriage 10 miles to his home. After enjoying the hospitality of his family until Tuesday morning we drove seven miles to Salem, the oldest and most notable Moravian settlement in the Southern states. From Salem, after visiting the Moravian Female Academy I went in the evening to Greensboro, where stepping out of the cars, a stranger to my great surprise, saluted me by name, and bade me a cordial welcome to his home. On Wednesday morning the Rev. Dr. Welker took me twelve miles to his residence in Guilford county. There among the oak trees, with my old college mate and Seminary classmate, after a separation of 42 years, I enjoyed a refreshing and delightful retreat of four days; the only opportunity since leaving Lancaster for genuine recreation. On Sunday morning June 3, Dr. Welker and myself drove five miles over North Carolina roads to the historic "brick church," where I preached in the forenoon and the Rev. Prof. Clapp in the afternoon. Then my old friend and myself bade each other adieu, he returning to his home, and I going with Prof. Clapp to his father's residence. At daybreak, Monday morning, Mr. Simeon Clapp drove me to Greensboro, twelve miles distant, where I took the morning train for Danville and Washington, reaching home safe on Tuesday evening, after an absence of three weeks and two days.

This paper was begun with the intention of giving a brief summary sketch of my movements to and fro in North Carolina, and then speaking of the present condition and prospects of our isolated Reformed church in this Southern state. I find that the sketch occupies more space than was designed; and will therefore defer an expression of my opinion on church affairs.

E. V. G.

For The Messenger.

THE CALL TO THE MINISTRY—AN OPEN LETTER.

CHURCH MANSE, Whitsuntide.

My Young Friend:—Your letter of earnest inquiry and serious import is before me; and so, too, may the fear of God be, while I reply to it. Yours is a plain, direct question—"What constitutes a call to the Gospel Ministry?" Therefore, let me adopt a transparent style, likewise, and avoid in my answer, both the transcendental Charbydis and the shallow Scylla. So shall the question and the response stand in the temperate mood, which all will endorse, save the mystic or the fanatic.

A "Call" is not consummated after any Procrustean rule, by which all prospective candidates for the ministry are to be gauged alike. Peter, John, and Paul, and all the apostles, were "called," we are to assume, yet each one, after a manner peculiar to himself. In but two respects were their calls alike: *a*) The Divine impulse; and *b*) The open door. These factors were common to all. And these common elements constituted "the call," in every case. Whatever was peculiar, in the case of this or that one, cannot be considered, in looking at the "call," as such.

Then why should any one, who prospects in the direction of the pulpit, to day, look for any other "signs?" Let him ask himself: 1. Do I harbor the Divine impulse? 2. Is there an open door? And, finding an affirmative response to both inquiries, let him go forward at once, without the example of Lot's wife another moment before him. We insist on a double affirmation, however. Such a Divine impulse may, on the one side, be imagined, which, taken by itself, may after all be only a symptom of an illusion, delusion, or hallucination. So, too, may the wide open door, leading to the pulpit by an easy route, be but a flattering challenging to self-exaltation, therefore, I insist on this twofold endorsement.

The two essential factors to a "call," which I have named, are sometimes known as the "external" and "internal" sides of the vocation. I do not object to such a nomenclature, if the inherent sense be so interpreted. The inner side of a "call," however, is not a mere desire, or inclination to enter the pulpit. It must rise to the passion-cry: "Woe is me, if I preach not the Gospel!" A simple, "I am willing to preach;" "I would rather preach the Gospel than follow any other vocation;" "I always had a fancy for the Gospel ministry;"—such motive power would leave the ministry on the same level on which all secular professions rest.

Nor is the external side of a "call" manifest, solely in the fact, that means are at hand; an open, smooth road; a mania for preaching; a sonorous voice; and, even a stock of genuine piety. All these qualifications are just as much in place, should one wish to enter any other calling.

There must hang over all these requisites, a cluster of very special ministerial graces: the good common sense; the liberal education; the average health; the unmaimed body; the plain speech, without lisp, stammer, or "brogue,"—these must be animated by a spirit of ready willingness to study all through life, to endure warfare, to sacrifice, to joy in philanthropy, and, above all, to cherish charity. If these things abound, his "call" is fully approved of Christ, and His ministry will not be barren or unfruitful.

I am fully aware of the fact, that if every "call" is to be so secured, the candidates for the pulpit will be still fewer in number than they are now. But they will be efficient and blessed in the work. The hirelings only will fall away. Souls, and not "salary," will be sought after. The calling will not cease, on the side of Christ, nor the coming, only the "few chosen" ones will be better known.

Nor will you be, in the least, prevented from entering the pulpit, by my words. Though the cry be pressed from you: "Who is sufficient for these things?" the Divine impulse will not abandon you, but follow you, and haunt you, like a heavenly Nemesis, challenging you in the fearful strain of the psalmist: "Whither shall I go from Thy presence?" Heaven, earth, and hell will afford you no escape. Nor even the sea. Some "big fish" will be sure to swallow you, should you resort to Jonah's course, and you will be landed some time again, to go and preach. It is just as hard "to kick against the pricks" as it ever was. Your self-confessed unworthiness will not be accepted as a cause for exemption. It is still "in earthen vessels" that the holy, gladsome oil is to be carried to the sick and dying race. God ever did work in small workshops and with small tools. The "weak things" He delights in, whereby to confound the great, and your only concern will be the Pauline thought—"Lord, what wilt Thou have me do?"

Sincerely your

FRIEND.

The greatest friend to truth, is time; her greatest enemy, prejudice; and her constant companion, humility.

For the Messenger.

REPORT

On the State of Religion in the Classis of North Carolina.

Fathers and Brethren:—To comply with the instructions given your committee will require them to include a wide range of matter, and as a consequence will add to the length of their report. After hearing the reports of the several pastors and of the delegated elders from the charges, your committee on the state of the Church would report as follows:

The moral and social elements that prevail in the communities that surround our churches, are in some cases not as favorable as they should be. But it is reported that while some forms of dissipation still hold their places, their force is diminished so that the youths of our congregations are no longer beguiled by them. In some places the making and use of intoxicating drinks still prevail and demand the earnest protest and guarding vigilance of Christians. Frivolous amusements too are the enemies of spiritual life and must not be cherished in the bosom of the churches. The Lord's day too often is not kept holy even by church members. It is suffered to degenerate into a day of idleness and social visiting. It should be, and will be, in the Church's better estate, sacred time devoted to God and the services of the Church. While these things affect our churches unfavorably it is, however, true that the people in every part of the Classis are hungering and thirsting for the Word of God, and the attendance on its ministrations is most encouraging to the pastor.

The elders uniformly testify that the Word is preached to them in its truth and purity. From this state of things blessed results are to be hoped for if they be accompanied by prayer and the ministration of the Holy Ghost.

Some interest in the Sabbath-school work is indicated, but not to the extent that is desirable in order to make them well-springs that will send into the churches streams that are perennial and will make them glad. There is also a perceptible sense of the duty of alms-giving felt in nearly all the congregations, but it needs to become more than now an act of the worship of God, an offering that shall be so liberal and cheerful as to make it acceptable to Him.

The presence of home piety and domestic worship is not so noted in the reports as to mark the condition of the churches, and it is to be feared that the religion of the family is wanting in depth, and that the worship does not indicate so fully as it should, the presence of the fear and love of God that takes pleasure in uttering itself under the forms of prayer and praise. While there is increased attention to the work of catechizing the youth of the church, that great duty is made imperative by the constitution of our Church making a marked feature of its form of life, has by no means asserted its place in the pastoral work or in the affections of the people. This want leaves our people destitute of the doctrinal intelligence that is needful to efficient church membership, and leads to wider defects in the want of acquaintance with the history of the Reformed Church, and with its life and work in the present. There is wanting to us the disposition of denominational earnestness—the spirit of church love—that is needful to secure effective workers for its growth.

This want of intelligent sympathy with the life and work of our Church doubtless grows out of the fact of not seeing and being made to feel more of the pressure and power of our whole church in our midst. No pervading influence rushes from the Church's central heart that flows over, warms and interests this remote region. We are a member of a living, breathing, working body, but cut off from it and kept in existence only by ebbing vitality drawn from the past. It is now a serious matter, whether, as we are surrounded by a church life foreign to us—that is aggressive and pervasive, we shall be able to preserve a distinct churchly character as over against this unless connection in space and sympathy be effected. Long have the churches of this Classis waited for the time when unity of territory and identity of life and work with the great body of the Reformed Church could be effected. Shall our extinction come from hope deferred?

The reports also indicate weakness as it regards our church life in the large field given us for culture by reason of the few laborers on whom falls the work. Our pastoral charges consist usually of three or four congregations extended over wide distances so that preaching is only heard in their own church by our people, and from their own minister once or twice in the month, and pastoral visitation is only had on haphazard occasions. This neglect or deficiency in pastoral work is intensified by the painful degree to which the ministry is forced to be *secularized*. In the Classis there are but few, if any ministers whose support from the churches, is adequate to a comfortable maintenance. In order to live and support those dependent on them, they are compelled to resort to labors that impair not only the character of their pulpit ministrations, but most of all consume the time that should be sacred to pastoral work. It is perhaps not possible to remove all these hindrances to the prosperity of our Church's welfare, but it is without question that they exist for harm. Where shall the sacrifice begin, and by whom shall the better condition of the churches be effected?

It is clear to the mind of your committee that the progress, and perhaps the continued existence of our congregations depends on more efficient pastoral work. To secure this the pastoral charges must be reduced in the extent of their territory. No pastor should have more than two congregations, and as a rule, but one. It is further true in the judgment of your committee, that the members of our churches do not as a general rule, give as much as they can or should do to the support of their ministers. They err in this respect and wrong themselves and their families as well as the church. More capital invested in this work would bring to them surprising returns. Nor do the committee wish to exonerate the ministers from all part in causing this unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Their example of sacrifice and devotion to the Church and souls, does not always show the way to the people in which they should move forward in the work of Christ and the Church. Much could be done to educate our people to a nobler life did they see always that nobler life in the consecrated work of their teachers.

That a period has been reached in the history of our Classis when our churches no longer can maintain their position in relation to others at the present rate of activity, is self evident. They must go forward or go down! The onward rush of other churches about us—their zeal, their liberality, and their enterprise will soon hide us in the shadow of their distance, and leave us without sympathy in the affection of our children. Will we help ourselves? Will the Church that we recognize with profound filial love, reach us the hand that will steady and strengthen the feeble?

We have however, something to live and labor for—an inheritance of faith and sacrifice. We have room for every degree of sanctified activity. We have in our high school at Newton, with its college charter and valuable property, a proof of what we can do. It has done a noble work for our churches and for the State. In the future it promises us still more if we cherish it. It is a grand power. It is for us a far reaching force of great value should we enter on enlarged work. But even it needs an endowment to make it what it should be for the cause of education and the prosperity of our churches. *We must go forward!* We dare not despair. We have too much to live and work for. We must not go down. While there flows in our veins the blood of the men who laid the foundations of our churches in the wilderness—while we revere their faith—while we cherish the memory of their heroic deeds we cannot strike our colors. In the strength of our fathers' God we will go forward, assured that He whom the Father has made Head over all things, will bless us. We need consecrated workers, a liberal and united

people and then the dear Church we love will soon revive, grow and become a brighter gem in the Saviour's crown, and a beauteous memorial to the faith of the sainted men who sleep in Jesus and who once lived and labored that we might have so good a heritage to live and labor for in turn, while we thus glorify our ascended Redeemer, to whom with the Father and the Holy Spirit be endless praise.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. CLAPP, *Chairman.*

For The Messenger.

REPORT

On State of Religion—Classis of Lehigh.

Fathers and Brethren:—Your Committee gather from the several reports given into their hands, the following:

Thanks are rendered to Almighty God by all the watchmen on Zion's towers for the numerous blessings vouchsafed unto them during another Classical year. Especial thanks are due the great Head of the Church that not a single shepherd and bishop of souls, has been called upon by the angel of death, to lay aside his crook.

The seed of truth has been sown upon a large acreage of the Church militant within our bounds, "but with sorrow do we add that its rich lessons of love have not always been turned to proper account." Some has fallen by the wayside on rocks or among thorns and been trodden under foot by those who little knew its worth,—by others at enmity with God, it has been refused, and still others have allowed the cares of this world to choke it. But thanks be unto God, some has fallen upon good ground and brought forth fruit unto eternal life. Well may we continue to plant and water, resting assured that God will give the increase.

That the gathering of the children into the covenant grace of redemption by the sacrament of baptism, has received due attention, is shown by the large number baptized.

That the administration of the second sacrament of the Church, has engaged the attention of both pastor and people, is shown by the fact, that probably more than two-thirds of our membership have embraced the opportunity of surrounding the table of the Lord and eating of the broken body and drinking of the shed blood of Jesus Christ.

That the catechization of the young and the rite of confirmation have been largely administered, is shown by the large ingatherings into our sheepfold.

That the Sunday-school cause is also growing, is plainly noticeable from the various reports. But here there is much room for improvement, as much if not more among us as bishops and pastors as among the laity. Were we called upon to offer proof of this assertion, we would with grief turn your attention to the minutes of the proceedings of the different attempts to hold a classical Sunday-school convention.

That the benevolent operations of our Church have had due attention, is shown from the large increase of monies contributed over the former years. The scriptural saying, "The silver is mine and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of hosts," is finding an echo in the hearts of many good people, and they learn that almsgiving is gospel too, as well as prayer or fasting.

That the bright side of the different reports has been fully portrayed, you will not hesitate to confirm. That there is a dark side, the reports themselves tell us. As in the kingdom of nature we have alternate light and darkness, so in the kingdom of grace there is a manifest spirit of worldliness, a desecration of the Lord's day, a violation of the commands of God and much else that is to be lamented. And yet whilst the different reports fully and clearly establish these facts, we find not a single excommunication, not one suspension, nor even mention made of one single case of admonition. Well may we ask ourselves, "Is it right to complain of the ungodliness of our membership and yet allow it to grow upon the face of nominally Christian society." Do we not allow our patients, by consulting our own ease, to have no diet at all, or even a hurtful one? Did we not nap before and after midnight and leave some parched feverish lips to thirsty sufferings? Have we not at times at least indulged our patients in just such things, which our head Physician strictly prohibits? Have not some of us put on a pertinacious air of fitness for a post of duty, which was more pleasant for our selfishness than befitting for our abilities? Had we always felt the humility of Moses, we might have said with better reason, what he said to the Lord, "Send any one else whom thou wilt send, for I am not fit for such a trust." It cannot be that the head Physician is to blame for such a state of things. He visits the hospitals. "Lo I am with you alway even unto the end of the world." He prescribes the right diet. "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life." He is not to be blamed for such a state of affairs. What is the remedy? Ask the head Physician, He will tell us. Then let us obey His orders for the present year of duty and we will have speedy and sure recoveries unto life.

May God help us all. May He make us more faithful shepherds of the people and build us up, and the people under our care in the faith and hope of the Gospel, and may the baptism of salvation lead us to a speedy victory. Amen.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS N. REBER, *Chairman.*

Statistics: Ministers, 24; Congregations, 53; Members, 10,142; Members Unconfirmed, 6263; Baptisms, Infants, 937, Adults, 11; Confirmed, 729; By Certificate, 160; Communed, 8388; Dismissed, 59; Names Erased, 27; Deaths, 383; Sunday-schools, 97; S. S. Scholars, 6265; Students for the Ministry, 10; Contributions for Benevolent Purposes, $4242; for Congregational Purposes, $34,755; Minutes of Synod, English, 281, German, 234.

Family Reading.

REFUGE IN THE ROCK.

Wild wrath once gathered round the Rock;
Its head was bathed in night and storm;
Through darkness boomed the thunder's shock,
While lightnings smote its hidden form,
The morning dawned; the Rock was left,
But deep its stricken breast was cleft.

Its hights immutable it rears
O'er Time's rough seas and desert shores;
It stands through the eternal years;
And through the everlasting doors
Streams on its rifts a vivid blaze,
To point the precious hiding-place.

The storms of woe may thunder by,
The toiling waves may strike its feet,
And hostile darts may hurtling fly,
And all the winds around it meet;
But there is shelter in its breast,
And naught can touch this place of rest.

The sounds below of toil and war,
To this secure abode that rise,
Its perfect silence cannot mar,
Nor foe its perfect peace surprise;
Soft as an echo in a shell,
All tumult dies within the cell.

Though some far out at sea may mock,
And some delirious on the shore
Dream they are nestled in the Rock,
While wrecked and wandering, sick and poor;
Yet high o'er billow and o'er beach
There is a home no tides can reach.

Ah! who in this retreat would dwell—
Above, apart, secure, at rest?
Not such as love the shore too well,
Or cling to ocean's rugged breast;
But he who leaves his all shall win
The rest to which God shuts him in.

—*Louisa T. Lyle.*

MEG'S WORK.

By Lucy Randolph Fleming.

"But, Miss Laura," said Meg rather mournfully to her Bible-class teacher, "it seems as if I must give up trying to be good. Everything hinders me so at our house,—mother's sick so often, the children are so much trouble, how can I do my work heartily? And it's such common, every-day work. Now, if I only had something like real good work to do—"

"Dear Meg," said Miss Laura, smoothing the drooping head before her, "most of us have common, every day work of some kind; that is most often the work our Lord gives us. You think, perhaps, if you were teaching a class of heathen girls, you could serve the Lord Jesus better than making bread or amusing the little ones. But you see that is just the very thing He has put in your hands to do. And surely, Meg dear, it is worth trying to do. Don't forget to ask Him to help you even in the commonest work; and try to remember when you are doing it, that that is just the work He wants you to do."

"I'm afraid I do forget too often," said Meg thoughtfully. "You help me ever so much, Miss Laura. But it is getting late; and I must go now; Ellen will be tired looking after the children, and the boys will want their supper."

Meg hastened down the street, thinking over what her teacher had said. She nodded her head very decidedly as she stepped across the threshold of her home.

"Well! I thought you never would come, Meg," was Ellen's impatient greeting, as Meg entered the sitting-room. "Tot and Rob have been as cross as two sticks and mother's headache's worse; I'm just as tired as I can be!"

"Say, Meg!" called a voice at the foot of the stairs, "are we going to have any supper? I'm hungry as a hunter."

"When were you ever anything else?" answered Meg rather impatiently. "If you ever were, I didn't know of it."

"There ain't no bread for supper," affirmed Sam decidedly.

"No bread!" exclaimed Meg. "Why, I looked in the bread-box before I went out, and there was a loaf and a half"

"Well," said Sam hesitatingly, standing first on one foot, then on the other, "you see me and Jimmy got awfuly hungry, and Ellen wouldn't find us anything left from dinner—and the Brown boys came home with us from school, and—so—and—"

"And so you went to work and ate up everything you could put your hands on," said Meg angrily, throwing off her bonnet and gloves.

There was a moment or two's silence, during which an angry spot burned on Meg's cheek. Then there was a little rustle in the sick-room.

"Meg," called a feeble voice.

"Yes, mother," said Meg more softly.

"Send Ned to the baker's, daughter; it is too late for you to go to baking. I was afraid the boys were in mischief; but be patient, dear."

"I think you might set the table, Ellen," said Meg as she passed Ellen in the dining-room. "The fire is out, and I must make it up for mother's tea."

It wouldn't have been out if you had not stayed so long at Miss Laura's," returned Ellen; "and I'm just worn out with those children."

"Oh dear, dear," sighed Meg as she opened the stove door; "how can I be good and cheerful when Ellen's so cross, and the boys make me so much extra work. To think of their eating up all the bread!"

"I'll make the fire, Meg," cried a voice at her elbow, and there was Jimmy, bright and willing, with a basket of kindlings.

The fire was soon burning brightly; and Meg found that Ellen must have repented of her cross speech, for there was the table neatly set, and Ellen singing good-naturedly to Rob, who was awake, and must be amused by some one.

"Maybe it's I that am cross, after all," said Meg to herself.

Mother was not better the next day, and so many things fell to Meg's hands. Ned was teasing, Ellen indifferent, Tot and Rob fretted after mother, and Sam and Jimmy seemed to invent the most ingenious methods of getting in the way, and increasing work for their elder sister.

But Meg toiled bravely; she kept the sick-room dark and quiet, she tried not to notice Ellen's provoking ways and speeches, or the boys' tiresome pranks.

It was not always easy to do so. For everybody knows that great romping boys are not usually very thoughtful of others' comfort. And, sometimes, when something more provoking than usual occurred, Meg had hard work to prevent herself bursting out in a fit of impatience, or else sitting down in a flood of discouraged tears. Ellen, too, did not seem to notice the brave struggle which her sister was making to do her work well and patiently, and Meg suffered always as much from Ellen's speeches as from the boys' doings.

Just at nightfall, when she had seen Tot and Rob safely in bed, and told the stories of Moses and Joseph over and over until the sleepy eyes shut, she stole into her mother's room.

"You are so tired, daughter," said her mother sympathetically. "I know how hard it is for you, Meg, but you are doing so well."

"I don't know, mother," said Meg wearily; "if I could only be patient! I do try, but the least thing puts me out, and makes me forget."

"We all forget too often, dearie. But just as surely as we try to do our work heartily, as unto the Lord, He will help us over the hard places. He never fails, Meggie."

Meg swallowed a sob, and thought, "I ought not think no one wants to help me; mother does, and I know Jesus won't fail."

Then Meg ran away to her own room, and though she knelt down, she could only say: "Lord Jesus, I do want to work for Thee right here at home; oh, help me!" when some one called "Meg!" and she had to run down again.

"I wouldn't have called you, Meg," said Ned, "but the butcher sent the meat, and I didn't know where to put it."

"I'll attend to it," said Meg cheerfully.

"But I'll carry the basket for you," said Ned, picking it up.

"Thank you," said Meg gratefully. "You're a dear fellow, Ned, if you are such a tease."

Meg lay down very weary that night, but with a sweet consciousness that if much of her work was not as she wished it might have been, she was really trying to do it unto the Lord.

True, things were very contrary, mother was still sick, there was much care to fall into the hands of a sixteen-year old girl. Ellen's moods were very trying, the boys would tear their clothes, and make all manner of unexpected work for hands and feet. It was all very homely work,—sweeping rooms, making bread, keeping quiet in and worry out of the sick-room; but Meg was striving to say truly and earnestly, "This is the place the Lord wants me to work, just here at home, and I must try to do it heartily."

Where is your work, my young reader, and are you doing it heartily, as unto the Lord.—*S. S. Times.*

A SEAT IN CHURCH.

A man should use his seat in church very much as a chair in his own house; that is, courteously towards guests who may come to receive the hospitality of the household. If he cannot provide him with another, he should surrender his own, doing it gladly also as a part of that Christian politeness that should be seen in every place, but most of all in the house of worship. Some men seem to think of their pew as of the seat in the railway car, which they have paid for, and which they consider it an intrusion for any one to ask to share.

ANTIQUITY OF THE SAFETY-PIN.

We are an inventive people, but we did not invent the Safety-pin, concerning which feat more than one interesting story is told. The substance of these stories is that a husband witnessing the torture of his child, by a misplaced pin, set his brain at work for the benefit of babyhood, and invented the Safety-pin. In fact, this invention belongs to a period at least twenty-five centuries older than that of the Pilgrim Fathers. Any one who has seen an ancient collection of jewelry knows that such pins are found in the oldest museums; that is to say, pins with a clasp and spring on the concealed side, the exposed face being often studded with precious stones. What modern invention has done is to make these pins very cheap, and thus place them on the list of articles in nearly universal use. The London *Academy* enumerates some interesting features of the ancient work. For example: "The spring is found doubled, multiplied into coils, changed into a solid roll, or hinge, or magnified into gigantic proportions in relation to the other parts of the brooch. The Italian groups, with either simple or two-springed bow, are very distinct; the Hungaro-Scandinavian examples are marked by their spiral catch and coil spring; the Greeks characteristically seized on the spring as the feature of the fibula, and curled the wire into two spirals, from the centers of which catch and pin spring.

SUBMISSION.

Mrs. D. Henshaw Ward.

With folded weary hands and resting feet,
And eyelids weighted down by unshed tears,
With heart, whose rapid fluctuations' beat,
Is filled with its contending doubts and fears,
I lie submissive at Thy feet, O God,
And try to love the chastening of Thy rod.

Once eager hands that sought to do Thy work;
Once rapid feet that ran to do Thy will,
And eyelids in whose shadows did not lurk
The tears to shed for other's grief or ill.
O, happy, active life, that day by day
Filled every moment as it passed away.

The love which filled my heart o'erflowed in joy,
The floating clouds, each flower's perfume sweet,
The living, trivial acts that made each day employ—
The very grass beneath my feet—
I love them all; but now, O Lord, I see
Enforcéd rest will bring me nearer Thee.

I cannot cull my flowers, but they are brought
By loving hearts and willing hands to me;
Made so much lovelier by the kindly thought
Gilded with love's own radiance, fair to see,
Which casts around them such a magic spell
They seem the very flowers of Asphodel.

I had not thought, when health and strength were mine,
And happy heart made willing hands to do,
That all life's busiest fancies must I thus resign—
All of its pleasures that I did pursue—
And faint and weary, have each passing day
Tell me I must go softly on life's way.

And now what can I do, O Lord, but lie
Sheltered within the hollow of Thy hand?
Seeing the busy, whirling world go by,
Yet feeling I'm obeying Thy command:
Hearing Thy voice, O Lord, say, "Peace be still,"
Feeling that it is blest to do Thy will.

And even in my sufferings to know.
That patient waiting will be serving Thee;
Being content until this life shall flow
Into that greater life—eternity;
Giving my will—my last sole offering—
All that I am—to Thee, my Lord, my King.

—*Ex.*

SUNSHINY HUSBANDS.

We read so much about the obligation laid upon the wife to be a perpetual sunbeam in the house, that a word to husbands on the same topic may not be amiss.

A cheerful atmosphere is important to happy home life. It is very hard for children to be good, when they are exposed to an incessant hailstorm of fault-finding from their parents. It is very difficult for a wife to maintain a calm and charmingly sweet demeanor when her husband is critical, cynical or sullen, and takes all her tender efforts with indifferent appreciation.

I know full well the air of polite amazement, or amiable incredulity with which men receive the statement of a woman's opinion that, in the home partnership, wife and not husband pulls the laboring oar. Still it is true that, let a man's business be ever so engrossing, ever so wearisome, ever so laborious, the mere fact that he goes to it in the morning, and returns from it at night, sets him above his wife in ease and comfort. For him, the slavery of routine has its intervals and its breaks. He gets a breath of the world outside; he has change of scene daily; he sees people and hears them talk, and his home is distinctly his refuge and shelter.

Let a wife and mother love her home and her children with the most absolute, unswerving devotion, and serve them with the most unselfish fidelity, there are, nevertheless, times when she is very weary.

She knows, better than any one else, the steps and the stitches, the same things done over and over, and the pettiness of the trials that come to nursery and kitchen. They are so insignificant that she is ashamed to talk about them, and I fear she sometimes forgets to tell her Saviour how hard they press her, and so, bearing the cross alone, its weight becomes crushing.

A sunshiny husband makes a merry, beautiful home, worth having, worth working in and for. If the man is breezy, cheery, considerate, and sympathetic, his wife sings in her heart over her puddings and her mending-basket, counts the hours till he returns at night, and renews her youth in the security she feels of his approbation and admiration.

You may think it weak or childish if you please, but it is the admired wife, the wife who hears words of praise and receives smiles of commendation, who is capable, discreet, and executive. I have seen a timid, meek, self-distrusting little body fairly bloom into strong, self-reliant womanhood, under the tonic and the cordial of companionship with a husband who really went out of his way to find occasion for showing her how fully he trusted her judgment, and how tenderly he deferred to her opinion.

In home life there should be no jar, no striving for place, no insisting on prerogatives, or division of interests. The husband and wife are each the complement of the other. And it is just as much his duty to be cheerful, as it is hers to be patient; his right to bring joy into the door, as it is hers to sweep and garnish the pleasant interior. A family where the daily walk of the father makes life a festival is filled with something like a heavenly benediction.—*Congregationalist.*

Selections.

When we are most ready to perish then is God most ready to help us.—*Luther.*

If we make religion our business, God will make it our blessedness.—*Dr. Adams.*

Man should trust in God as if God did all, and labor himself as if man did all.—*Chalmers.*

The charities that soothe and bless lie scattered at the feet of men like flowers.—*Wordsworth.*

There is evil enough in man, God knows! But it is not the mission of every young man and woman to detail and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible, and fragrant with gentleness and charity.—*Dr. John Hall.*

Poverty is the load of some, and wealth the load of others, perhaps the greater load of the two. It may weigh them to perdition. Bear the load of thy neighbor's poverty and let him bear with thee the load of thy wealth. Thou lightenest thy load by lightening his.

The every-day cares and duties which men call drudgery are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion, and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.

We may not always be able to see how our work or actions are to endure, but, if they are of high and noble quality, they will never die. Some of the best things that men of genius or of character accomplish are never traced home to them. A suggestion is made, an idea is implanted, a generous impulse is awakened, and the efforts may continue to reproduce themselves long after their originator has been forgotten.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

A PLEASANT DESSERT.—Make a crust for strawberry shortcake; bake quickly, open it and put between the two layers halves or quarters of canned peaches, sprinkle powdered sugar over, and serve while hot with cream.

LITTLE CAKES FOR LUNCH.—Two quarts of flour, two cupfuls of butter, three cupfuls of sugar, the yolks of six eggs, one dessert spoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of salt. To be flavored with mace, cinnamon, or nutmeg, and cut into little shapes. Bake on flat tins.

All that is necessary to keep flowers fresh is to keep them moist and cool. If people, instead of dipping flowers in water, would simply wrap them up in a wet newspaper, they would find that they would keep far fresher over night. A wet towel or napkin would be too heavy and crush the blooms too much, and, besides, it would allow the moisture to evaporate too easily.

CHICKEN FRITTERS.—Cut cold roasted or boiled chicken in small pieces, and place in an earthen dish. Season well with salt, pepper and the juice of a fresh lemon. Let the meat stand one hour; then make a fritter batter, and stir the pieces into it. Drop, by the spoonful, into boiling fat, and fry till a light brown. Drain and serve immediately. Any kind of cold meat, if tender, can be used in this way.

STRAWBERRY CAKE AND CREAM.—Make a sponge-cake, and bake it in two thin layers, in a long biscuit-pan. Select ripe berries, and place a thick layer, with sugar sifted over them, between the layers of the sponge-cake, while it is yet warm. Place a thick layer of the berries also over the top. Put a pint of sweet cream on the ice to cool; and when cold beat it to a froth and pour over the berries and cake when they are cold. Cream cannot be beaten to a froth unless it is very cold.

CHOCOLATE BLANC-MANGE.—One quart of milk; one ounce Cooper's gelatine, soaked in a cup of milk one hour; four heaping tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, rubbed up with a little milk; three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; three-fourths cup of sugar, and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Heat the milk to boiling; pour in the gelatine and milk, and stir until it is dissolved; add the sugar to the beaten yolks and stir until smooth; beat the chocolate into this, and pour in, spoonful by spoonful, the scalding milk upon the mixture, stirring all the while until all is in. Return to the inner saucepan and heat gently, stirring faithfully until it almost boils. Remove from fire, turn into a bowl, and whip in lightly and briskly the beaten whites with the vanilla. Set to form in moulds wet with cold water.

Youth's Department.

SHADOWS ON THE WALL.

Little Bessie wakes at midnight,
And upon the nursery wall,
Sees she by the flickering firelight
Shadows dancing grim and tall.

Now they rise and now they beckon,
Nearer still they seem to come,
Bessie's blue eyes gaze wide open,
And her lips are stricken dumb.

Bessie thinks they are "the witches,"
"Mary said they'd take away
All the naughty little children,
And I've not been good to-day.

"Once I did not mind my mother,
And I broke the china cup,"
So the little tender conscience
All the past day's sins sums up.

Still! the dancing shadows waken
Childhood's grief and childhood's fear,
And there sink into the pillow
Many a sob and many a tear;

Till the mother, sleeping lightly,
Just within the open door,
Wakes and listens for a moment;
Hastens barefoot o'er the floor;

Folds the little weeping maiden
Close within her loving arms;
And upon that tender bosom
Bessie sobs out her alarms.

Then the mother, softly smiling,
Whispers, "All your witches tall,
O, my foolish little Bessie,
Are but shadows on the wall!

"See, the tall ones are the andirons;
That the wardrobe; this the chair;
And the shawl upon the sofa
Makes the face with flowing hair.

"Has my darling then forgotten,
When she said her evening prayer,
How she prayed that God's good angels
Still might have her in their care?

"Sure she knows that the Good Shepherd,
Guards His flock by day and night,
And the lambs are folded safely,
In the dark as in the light."

Soon upon her mother's bosom
Little Bessie falls asleep,
Murmuring as she clings the closer,
"Pray the Lord my soul to keep."

And the mother, softly kissing
The wet eyelids and the hair,
Tossed back from the snowy forehead,
Clasps her close in voiceless prayer,

That the Love who gave her darling
Still may keep till dawns the day
When earth's haunting fears are over,
And the shadows flee away.

—*Early Dew.*

ROYAL CHILDREN.

Many a boy must have thought that he should like to be a royal prince; many a little girl must have imagined that it would be delicious to be a princess. Royal children are not, however, except in England, a very happy race. One must make a distinct exception in favor of the little people belonging to our English royal family, because whenever they are seen in public their healthy, happy faces indicate clearly enough that they have no cares on their minds. They have not been appointed to colonelships or regiments in their cradles; grand cordons have not been hung around their necks before they could toddle; when they go out with their governesses and nurses, there are no armed escorts to protect their lives, and to make them amazed, if not precociously nervous. Imagine what the life of a Russian child-prince must be at this moment. Parents threatened daily with assassination may grow callous so far as they themselves are concerned; but they cannot for a moment dismiss anxiety about their children. The dread lest harm should befall these little ones has naturally led to the taking of such precautions that the Czar's children must play in the midst of a very circle of drawn swords and loaded firearms; and what is worse, they must see on the faces of all around them such an expression of uneasiness, that if they be impressionable, as children usually are, there is danger that their minds will early acquire a chronic tinge of melancholy.

Even in the days before Nihilism had commenced its dastardly outrages the children of the Russian imperial family were guarded in a way that must have seemed very irksome to them. It was no common thing in St. Petersburg to see a whole troop of light horse in full trot along the Newsky Prospect, to escort three carriages containing a couple of imperial children and their suite; and on the birthday of an imperial child, it frequently amused foreigners to see a baby in swaddling-clothes solemnly borne by a drum-major at the head of the regiment which the little mite was supposed to command. Getting thus early familiarized with court pomp, the children became preternaturally grave. It was a wonder to observe how cooly they bore themselves in public, and how extremely attentive they were to acknowledge every mark of courtesy shown them. But indeed this punctilious observance of the laws of etiquette is one of the first things taught to the young members of reigning families in all countries.

Ordinary children who envy the lot of princes and princesses, may console themselves with the reflection that these favored young mortals have a terrible number of things to learn. The curriculum of a prince's studies would dismay any public school-boy. Very little time is left him for play, and still less for that solitary loafing about and meditation in which most boys delight. If he disappeared for a couple of hours to go on some frolicsome expedition by himself, he would rouse an alarm throughout the palace where he resided, and possibly cause his governor or tutor to be dismissed.

The late Prince Imperial of France, when he was ten years old once walked out of the Tuilleries for a ramble in the streets, having been seized suddenly with an irresistible temptation to go and join some boys whom he had seen snow-balling. He returned after an absence of four hours; but in the meantime a hundred detectives had been scouring Paris for him, and he found his parents almost frantic with terror. The little King of Rome, Napoleon I.'s son, once wanted to play truant in the same way, but was checked in time. He then declared, with much weeping, that he wanted to go and make mud-pies with some dirty boys who were playing on one of the quays of the Seine. Young princes of course have their hours of recreation, but it is often much of the same kind as that of which Sandford and Merton partook in the company of their tutor, Mr. Barlow. Charles Dickens, in one of his Uncommercial Samples, has ridiculed the terrible propensity of Mr. Barlow to improve every minute of the day by casual sermons; but this is really the kind of thing with which young princes have to put up constantly. The eloquent Fenelon, who was tutor to Louis XIV.'s grandson, the Duke of Burgundy, was an actual living prototype of Mr. Barlow. He composed *Télémaque* for his pupil's edification, and was probably the inventor of what we now call object lessons. These are excellent, most interesting things when taken in school time; but little princes and princesses may be pardoned for finding them rather irksome when inflicted on them during all their walks. It is said that Louis II., the present King of Bavaria, took an utter disgust in his boyhood to history and politics, through the indiscreet zeal of a professor who discoursed on these subjects in season and out of season. He would say, pointing to a hay-stack: "Can you guess what is the height of that?" "Thirty feet," perhaps the boy would answer. "Well, does the number thirty remind you of anything? Were there not thirty knights on both sides at the *Combat des Trente?* Were there not thirty tyrants at Athens? Was there not a thirty years' war?" And so on, till poor little Prince Louis lost all pleasure, in the sight of haystacks.

Napoleon III's heir was also sorely teased by a couple of most accomplished but too earnest tutors, General Frossard and M. Monnier. One day he had been sent out to see a regatta on the Seine. "Well, what have you been doing?" said his father when he returned home. "Oh, we have been talking of triremes," said the boy wearily, "and I have heard the story of Duilius over again." The Prince Imperial, however, was quite intelligent enough to understand that in these days the heir-apparent to a throne must not be a dunce, and he was perhaps one of the most amiable pupils any court tutor ever had. Comparing notes with the young Prince of Asturias, now King of Spain, he one day asked the latter what lesson he found it hardest to learn. "It is, not to laugh in the theatre when I am amused," answered the future King of Spain dismally. "They let me laugh as much as I like," said the Prince Imperial; "but what I don't like is to be obliged to smile and look pleasant to men who I know are my father's enemies." He was alluding then to Count Bismarck, who had come on a visit to Napoleon III. at Plombières, and had been received with a cordiality which the boy knew to be more apparent than real.

It is a custom in the Prussian royal family that every prince shall be apprenticed to a trade, in order that he might be able to earn his living in case of a revolution. The present Crown Prince was taught watchmaking; but whether he could obtain the wages of a skilled journeyman, if his father's crown failed him, is another question. During the first French Revolution the Duke of Orleans, who afterward became "King of the French," by the title of Louis Philippe, had for a time to earn his living as a schoolmaster in Switzerland. Doubtless most German princes in these times would be able to do the same, for they are all capital linguists and arithmeticians, besides being uncommonly expert in horsemanship, fencing, and drill.

It may be remarked of the smaller German courts, that etiquette is studied and practiced there in a very serious fashion. There is possibly in Grand Ducal nurseries a handy-book with some such title as "The Thirty-six Different Methods of Bowing and Courtesying;" for it is certain that the little Princes and Princesses are cleverly taught how to graduate their salutations in nice shades to suit different categories of people. If only a little occasional jollity were allowed to relieve the tedium of these lessons in smirking and posturing, the lot of a young Prince might still be regarded as a pleasant one; but by all accounts, it seems that some of the German Princes are brought up with a military strictness that would have commended itself to the approval of a Spartan. The King of Bavaria when Crown Prince was made to live on beef and mutton, and his ration of the latter food was never allowed to exceed one mutton chop. It is related that on the day when he became King, his first act of royal prerogative was to say to his equerry: "I mean to have two chops this morning!"—*Lutheran.*

HOW TACKS ARE MADE.

That interesting and useful little article the tack has been the companion of many a family during the house-cleaning period, and the following short description of its manufacture, clipped from the *Mechanical Engineer*, may not be out of place: The iron is received from the rolling mills in sheets from three inches to twelve inches wide and from three to nine feet in length, the thickness varying, according to the kind of work into which it is to be made, from one-eighth to one-thirty-second of an inch. These sheets are all cut into about thirty-inch pieces and by immersion in acid cleaned of the hard outside flinty scale They are then chopped into the width corresponding to the length of the nail or tack required. Supposing the tack to be cut is an eight-ounce carpet tack, the strip of iron, as chopped and ready for the machine, would be about eleven sixteenths of an inch wide and thirty inches long. This piece is placed firmly in the feeding apparatus, and by this arrangement carried between the knives of the machine.

At each revolution of the balance wheel the knives cut off a small piece from the end of this plate. The piece cut off is pointed at one end and square for forming the head at the other. It is then carried between two dies by the action of the knives, and these dies, coming together, form the body of the tack under the head. Enough of the iron projects beyond the face of the dies to form the head, and while held firmly by them a lever strikes this projecting piece into a round head. This, as we have said before, is all done during one revolution of the wheel, and the knives as soon as the tack drops from the machine, are ready to cut off another piece.

These machines are run at the rate of about 250 revolutions per minute. The shoe-nail machines, for cutting headless shoe-nails, are run at about 500 revolutions per minute, and cut from three to five nails at each revolution.

ANTS FIGHTING A SNAKE.

"I took the fellow with a lasso," said a naturalist who recently returned from a collecting tour in South America, pointing to a magnificent snake skin more than twenty-two feet in length that hung from the wall of his study, "and in this wise," he continued, observing the look of incredulity upon his visitor's face; "I was way up on the Amazon, and being anxious to get a large snake, offered a reward for one, and soon heard of a big fellow that had been about three miles from where I was. I immediately moved into the neighborhood, and after we had scoured the country several days the boy I had with me came running through the bush in great excitement, saying that a big boa and the sanbas (ants) were having a fight. The sanbas, by the way, are foraging ants that put to flight man and beast. When they enter a house the owner steps out and runs for his life, and when I came up to the snake I found it in the same fix. It was a magnificent specimen. It had swallowed some exceedingly large animal, and while almost unable to move, had been attacked by the ants. The grass, bushes, twigs and leaves were black with the insects, and every moment or two the great reptile would lift itself in the air and sway about savagely, but only to fall back again. I saw that the ants would destroy it in an hour, so I sent my boy back to the village to get a rope, and took to the trees myself. In half an hour he returned with twenty men. I made a lasso, and, getting near the snake, succeeded in throwing it over his head, but I became so fairly covered with ants, that I had to rush away and roll myself in the bush to rid myself of them. However, we all rallied, manned the rope, and managed to drag the snake out of his retreat and away from the ants. It was so sluggish under this rough treatment that I was able to place my pistol within six inches of its head when I shot it. I soon had it in camp and the skin taken off. I wanted the skeleton also but the natives stole it in the night, and my specimen went for stews the next day. Boa meat is not bad, and is very generally eaten in many localities.—*Exchange.*

BY THE BABY'S BED.

By Eben B. Rexford.

Swings the cradle to and fro,
Rocking softly, rocking slow;
As the child it pillows seems
Almost in the land of dreams.
Then behold, wide open flies
All at once the baby's eyes!
What shall mother do to keep
Sleepy little eyes asleep?

Droop the rose-leaf eyelids, but
Kisses will not keep them shut;
Into mine laugh baby's eyes,
O so roguish and so wise!
So a flower at break of day
Shakes the spell of sleep away.
What shall mother do to make
Slumber come, my wide-awake?

Sleep, my baby, sleep and rest,
Little birds in the warm nest
Sleep beneath their mother's wing.
Do they dream of anything?
Of the rose or of the rain,
Of the moons that wax and wane,
Summer's sun or Winter's snows?
Ah, my baby, no one knows.

Sleep, my baby, dream and rest,
Cuddled in your cradle nest,
While I drop warm kisses in
Dimples deep on cheek and chin.
Just for kisses, baby dear,
Nothing else, are dimples here.
Mother'll be a bee to sip
Honey from her baby's lip;
With life's riddle all unguessed,
Sleep, my little one, and rest,
Sleep and rest.

—*Illustrated World.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL SWEARING.

"While trudging along our mud-covered clay road through a lonely region," writes a missionary of the American Sunday School Union in North Carolina, "I came to a narrow strait where a loaded wagon, drawn by an ox and a mule, obstructed the way, being stuck in the mud. On the wagon sat a colored boy, trying with his whip to persuade his unequally-yoked team to 'git up heah.' I said, 'How is it you don't use any bad words while urging your team to pull?' 'No, sah! I ain't mad much, nohow; and a lady what teach me in Sunday School tole me, when I git mad at the mule, jis' to bite my finger and say "Shovel and Tongs!" as loud as I can holler, and it would be a heap better den all de cussing in de world; and I hauled big loads of wood all las' week and I didn't cuss nary time.'"

We once knew a converted swearer to exclaim, when he found himself tempted to curse, as of old, "Jerusalem, my happy home!"—*Lutheran Observer.*

DIDN'T KEEP HIS MOUTH SHUT.

A Mongol fable is as follows: Two geese, when about to start southward on their annual autumn migration, were entreated by a frog to take him with them. On the geese expressing their willingness to do so if a means of conveyance could be devised, the frog produced a stalk of strong grass, got the two geese to take it one by each end, while he clung to it by his mouth in the middle. In this manner the three were making their journey successfully when they were noticed from below by some men, who loudly expressed their admiration of the device, and wondered who had been clever enough to discover it. The vain-glorious frog, opening his mouth to say "It was I," lost his hold, fell to the earth, and was dashed to pieces. Moral.—Don't let pride induce you to speak when safety requires you to be silent.

THE RIGHT WAY.

We feel best if we give to the Lord, something of our own—something that it has cost us an effort to get. Said a little girl to her father, "Papa, please let me have an apple tree this season."

"Why, my daughter?"

"So that I could call it my own, and use the fruit as I wish."

"But how do you want to use it?"

"I want to pick the fruit and sell it, and make missionary money, which will then be truly of my own getting."

It would be well for boys and girls to have a chicken, a sheep, a tree, a patch of ground, or something, and use the proceeds for church work.—*Young Disciple.*

LITTLE THINGS.

Mind the little things. A lie is a little thing. Boys, you have told a lie; just one single word that is not true, but let us see what else you have done. First, you have broken the law of God. If it is a sin to break a law made by man, how great a sin must it be to break a divine law—the law of our Creator. Second, you will have to tell many more to maintain that one. Third, you lose the love and friendship of your school-mates. Fourth, if you practice lying that will lead to something worse. Lying is the entrance door by which other and greater vices enter the heart. Think of it! all this from one false saying. Words are little things, but they accomplish great things sometimes. A kind word or act might have saved many a boy or girl from ruin who are now at the lowest point of degradation.

Pleasantries.

Ef yer frien' can't stan' prosperity, 'vise him to go skurity fur somebody.

A restaurant keeper writes his own bill of fare, thereby saving the cost of printing. It announces: "Coffey, supe, roste befe, fried hamm, boyled pertaters, fried could puden, mins pies, mutting chops, veele culvers, and hasch."

The laziest man is on a Western paper. He spells photograph "4tograph." There have been only three worse than he. One lived out in Kansas, and dated his letters "11worth;" another spelled Tennessee "10aC;" and the other wrote Wyandotte "Y&."

At the bank—*Cashier:* "Excuse me, madam, but your account is rather overdrawn." *Mrs. Maltravers* (whose husband is off on business, and has left her a check-book): "Oh, Mr. Cashier! that can't be possible. I've got lots of checks left yet!"

"I don't want no rubbish, no fine sentiments, if you please," said the widow who was asked what kind of an epitaph she desired for her late husband's tombstone. "Let it be short and simple. Something like this: 'William Johnson, aged 75 years. The good die young.'"

A dance to to be recommended: Fashionable young people are calling upon somebody to invent a new dance. Suppose somebody invents one wherein the young lady dances around the house and helps her mother a little at housework—how would that step take?

A little fellow of five, going along the street with a dinner pail, is stopped by a kind-hearted gentleman, who says: "Where are you going, my little man?" "To school." "And what do you do at school? Do you learn to read?" "No." "To write?" "No." "To count?" "No." "What do you do?" "I wait for school to let out."

"I have been married for several weeks, and my husband and I cannot decide whether we should retain our old love letters or burn them. What would you advise?" Mrs. C.: "Put them in a pasteboard box in the servant girl's room. A supply of old love letters has been known to keep a girl contented in one place for three months at a time."

A few nights ago an Austin man was awaked by a burglar opening a shutter. The disturbed proprietor of the house got out his pistol, remarking to his wife, "I am not quite sure this pistol is loaded." The burglar, however, overheard the remark, and being a reader of the newspapers, and remembering how many fatal accidents occur from handling unloaded pistols, fled in wild dismay, leaving his professional instruments behind him.

THE MESSENGER.

—):o:(—

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☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1883.

We have great hope for the cause of missions in our church and this gives us hope in regard to every thing else. Our encouragement is based upon the fact that missionary societies, are being formed in many of our congregations and that the people are becoming enlisted in the work. These associations, which will increase in number, are making contributions for the extension of Christ's kingdom, and the amounts given will grow with years. The many little rills are sure to make up a large stream.

But the great cause for congratulation is the benefit accruing to those who give, rather than those who receive. The selfishness of men is being broken up, which is the surest indication of the work of the Holy Spirit. Until that is done there must be a bar to God's blessing in any other way. He is kept out of the heart, which must make full surrender to Him, as the first condition of His help. Just as soon, however, as that barrier is removed, so that the constraining love of Christ leads men to feel an interest in what concerns His kingdom, even to its uttermost borders, the work and joys of grace will show themselves in every way.

DEATH OF REV. W. F. P. DAVIS.

On Monday, the 11th inst., Rev. W. F. P. Davis, pastor of the Sinking Spring Charge, Berks County, Pa., died of apoplexy at his residence in Reading, in the 52nd year of his age. Slight attacks of paralysis, from which he suffered previously, served as monitions and he had resolved to take a rest, but the Master called him and now the holiday will be eternal. We know no further particulars of his decease and will not anticipate the sketch of his life and labors that will doubtless be furnished to us. His funeral took place on Thursday, and was largely attended. Over fifty ministers were present.

DEATH OF REV. W. T. SPROLE, D. D.

The death is announced of Rev. Wm. T. Sprole, D. D., which took place in Detroit, Michigan, on the 9th inst. The deceased was in the 75th year of his age, and was at the time of his death a minister in the Presbyterian Church. A part of his life was spent in our church. He was pastor of the 1st Reformed congregation in this city from May 1st, 1832, to July, 1837, just previous to the pastorate of Dr. J. F. Berg.

We anticipate the proceedings of the Philadelphia Classis, by giving in another place the action taken in regard to the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of Ulric Zwingli's birth. The object of its early publication is to get it before the Church. The action of the Philadelphia Classis will reach the Synod of the United States through its regular minutes which will be sent to it, but we hope the other synods will take up the subject without any memorial from others, and join in paying some earnest tribute to the man who, although much disparaged, occupied a prominent place in the history of the Reformation, and deserves to be ranked among the heroes of the Church.

We are requested to say that the Superintendent of Missions was in error in stating that Rev. Wm. Deatrich had ceased to supply the McConnelsburg Charge through disability. Brother Deatrich has been carrying the work right along according to the instruction of Mercersburg Classis, and will continue to do so until a regular pastor is secured.

Dr. Weiser must have had a fine time in North-western New York, whither he went to assist in the re-dedication of the church at Bearytown, Seneca county, in the charge so long served by Father Williers and now under the care of Rev. J. H. Hunsberger. We have pleasant memories of the splendid country. Geneva Lake would about cover the Cumberland Valley between the Susquehanna and the Potomac, and is very beautiful, but we would not like to see its waters covering the green fields and homes of Southern Pennsylvania. Every thing in its place. We must go to the Empire State for lake scenery.

We have received the catalogue of Allentown Female College, which is fully equipped with an efficient faculty and presents rare inducements for girls who are seeking a thorough and liberal education. The number of students is encouragingly large, but should be much larger. We hope the church will encourage Prof. Krebs, in carrying forward the work of his predecessor.

Mrs. Martha J. Nevin, wife of Dr. John W. Nevin, still wields a vigorous pen. Her paper on "The Scotch-Irish, transplanted to this country," as published a few weeks ago in the *Independent*, is instructive and racy, and was widely read with great interest.

The number of ministers in the Allegheny Classis is 10, and the number of congregations 13. The clerk wishes us to make this statement in correction of the figures published in his late report.

Rev. J. P. Moore and wife were in this city during the sessions of the Philadelphia Classis. Brother Moore delivered several sermons and addresses bearing upon his mission in Japan, and we think the people were enthused by his earnestness.

Rev. H. K. Binkley has obtained thirteen new subscribers for the MESSENGER and five for the *Hausfreund* in the New Berlin charge, Union county, Pa. Rev. T. R. Deitz is the pastor. The charge has not been fully canvassed.

PUTTING ON HER STRENGTH.

That there is marvellous power and strength lodged within the Reformed Church is becoming more and more apparent. Nor should this be doubted at all, when it is considered what she is generically and historically. Pauline in her freedom from sectarianism, hide-bound confessionalism and piping shibboleths, her possessions embrace the whole domain of truth discovered and undiscovered. The Reformed Church from the beginning has claimed to be catholic and apostolic, and separated from the old ecclesiastical order, simply and purely because the latter had apostatized from the original gospel and Church of the New Testament.

The Heidelberg catechism, her only denominational confession, is such a summary of Biblical doctrine and truth that every one should know and believe, no more and no less. It is entirely free from doubt provoking and metaphysical discussions and hair splitting distinctions—such as are to be found in almost every other confession. It is at once broad and deep, liberal and uncompromising, polemical and irenical. We are told that in its early career it was endowed with the gift of tongues, and was accounted, by unprejudiced Christians of every land, worthy to "sit in Moses' seat" and teach men the way of salvation. Moreover it is not a symbol that outlines and confines in a procrustean bed a finished, unprogressive theology. It presents the norm and roots of all future discoveries in the field of Divine truth.

Here are the elements, or some of the elements, of our strength. There are denominations that have come with great observation, whose trumpets have sounded in all parts of the land; but they are reaching their maximum; losing their first love they compromise with the world; with no roots of sufficient strength to bear the overgrown tree, there must be an end. But the Reformed Church, protected and upheld by its historic roots, is to day more powerful than ever.

But she must *put on* her strength, like Zion of old, if her abundance of power is to be of benefit to the world. A wide-awake pigmy is better than a sleeping giant. Too much sleep is not good. It may be our church has been *thinking* instead of taking over doses of sleep. At any rate there seems to be increased activity in our Zion. Missions! is the cry all along the line, and being started, let it not stop. It indicates the right mind. The spirit of missions is the spirit of Christ. And what resources within our Reformed household! Resources in money and mental endowments. Let the march along the line of Christian benevolence be steady, unfaltering, universal. Our church is putting on her strength—but there are still stragglers and idlers in her ranks, quite too many. Let every watchman, therefore, and every captain of the Lord's host call every man to his duty. K.

GREENSBURG.

The Reformed Church has a strong hold in Greensburg, the County-seat of Westmoreland Co., Pa. There are two large and active congregations in the place, under the energetic and efficient pastors, Love and Dieffenbacher, besides a flourishing seminary for boys and girls, under the control of Rev. Prof. L. Cort. Both the congregations have recently erected beautiful and costly churches and dedicated them to the Lord free of incumbrance. The second congregation, under the leadership of pastor Love, entered upon this good work first and were instrumental in starting a boom in this matter which has swept the whole town. Their new church was dedicated about eighteen months ago. A full description of the edifice, and of the interesting services connected with the dedication, appeared in the MESSENGER at that time.

The First Reformed congregation dedicated their new church to the service of the triune God on the 1st Sunday in June. The work of building this church was one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, especially in its inception and first steps. And the success which has crowned the efforts of these people ought to encourage those who are similarly situated to undertake a like work. The congregation is a hundred years old. During all this time they worshipped in a building held jointly with the Lutherans. When the matter of dividing was first broached, about five years ago, when Rev. Dieffenbacher became pastor of the charge, many persons shook their heads and prophesied endless confusion and difficulty. But all these prognostications were falsified by the event. It is true it became necessary to have recourse to the court to effect the separation. But the Reformed congregation were a unit in desiring and laboring for the result. The public sentiment also seemed to be on their side. It was felt on all hands that the time had come when they were able to build a church of their own and sustain services every Lord's day, and that they ought not to be satisfied with anything less. The interests of the congregation were wisely managed by Rev. Dieffenbacher, and his officers and building committee. The division was effected, the Reformed share in the old church sold, a new location selected and a costly church erected and paid for, without a single unpleasant jar. That crisis is now safely past, and the people are settled in their new church home, in comfort and peace and pervaded with the best spirit. The congregation received something over five thousand dollars for their interest in the old church. Five thousand dollars was paid for a lot for church and parsonage. The new church was put up at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars. In the mean time the old parsonage was disposed of advantageously, and a new one erected at the cost of about six thousand dollars, into which the pastor moved a few weeks before the dedication of the church. It is wonderful to see what changes have been effected in the affairs of this congregation in five years time. These changes include a new location, a new and elegant church, a new and much more comfortable parsonage, a new choir and organ, new hymn-books, increased interest in the Sunday-school, and much new and valuable material in the membership. All this speaks volumes for the zeal and ability of the pastor and the liberality and enterprise of the people.

The dedicatory services were of the most interesting and profitable character. They were participated in by one of the largest audiences ever assembled on a similar occasion in this part of the country. The ministers present and taking part in the services were: Klopp, Cort, Love, Truxal, Beam, Ferer and Lady of the Reformed church and Ulery, Kuntzman and Woodring of the Lutheran and Methodist churches. There were services, morning, afternoon and evening. Dr. Klopp preached in the morning, Rev. Truxal in the afternoon and Rev. Lady in the evening. The following description of the church is condensed from the *Westmoreland Democrat:*

"The church is located on the corner of Third street and Maple avenue. It is built of cherry-red brick, with stone relief, and roofed with vari-colored slate. Its appearance is aristocratic and substantial. The dimensions are 55 by 86 feet. It is 90 feet to the comb of the roof and the steeple is 127 feet high. There are high and shapely towers on the east and west side of the front, in the lower part of which are the vestibules and main entrances. A mellow-toned bell weighing 1800 lbs., a present from the venerable Jacob Keihl, swings in the East tower. The main audience room occupies the full limit of the building. The walls are handsomely frescoed in oil. The ceiling, 33 feet high, is laid off in panels of ash, across which pass heavy ribs of walnut. There are eleven memorial windows. The two back of the pulpit are very fine, the one dedicated to the memory of Rev. JOHN WILLIAM WEBER and the other to Rev. N. P. HACKE, D. D. The church is lit with 94 gas jets. The seating capacity is about 600. There is a recess for the choir and pastor's study on the main floor. The basement is arranged for Sunday school, Bible class and library rooms. This part of the structure meets every requirement and is well adapted to its purposes. The church is the embodiment of the energetic labor and pious devotion, and is the just pride of the pastor, and is a silent but eloquent monument to the liberal Christian spirit of the congregation. L.

SHORTER HEIDELBERG CATECHISM.

We desire to say a word about this work, not in the way of advertising its merits, but for the purpose of furnishing information to those pastors in the Reformed Church who are really anxious to have the catechism in practical use in their charges. It is a well-known fact that in certain portions of the Church the full text of the catechism cannot be successfully used in the instruction of the youth. This is especially true of the western portion of the church, where the English language is exclusively used. The revision is intended to meet the wants of such charges, and also of all others where there is a desire to have younger children commit the answers, in the Sunday school. An esteemed brother from the west, writes us under date of June 6th: "I have examined the work carefully, and lately have compared it with all other catechisms for our church work, that are now published, and I say very frankly that the Shorter Catechism, in my humble judgment, is far superior to all others. The Heidelberg Catechism, in its original form, does not satisfy our pastors (in the West), because it is so difficult that they do not get the results which they would like to see, inasmuch as the children get wearied with the long answers, and the old style of the book."

"One of the most excellent traits about your Shorter Catechism appears to me to be this, that you have modernized the old catechism in language, style, etc., very happily, while preserving the order and thought of the original." V. H.

Communications.

SHALL WE HAVE AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN JAPAN?

Now that we are about to send forth the Rev. J. P. Moore and wife, our second missionary family to Japan, the question suggests itself, "What feature of the work should we emphasize?" It is well known that there are different directions in which missionary efforts may be extended. We may look forward to the general work of preaching in streets, or in dwellings, hoping thus to influence at once the adult population; or we may make special effort in the way of the printing of papers, tracts and books, with a view of spreading abroad the truth in all the land in the shape of Christian literature. In both these forms of labor, Missionary Gring has already manifested commendable zeal and energy. What seems most suitable as an objective point in our foreign mission work at present, however, is well suggested in a private letter from the missionary already in the field to the brother who is so soon to join him in Tokio, and to whom he advances a hearty welcome. The suggestion relates to the founding of an Educational Institution, of which the little school near the central bridge in Tokio, already existing, may be the worthy beginning. The Reformed church has always honored education as the hand-maid of true religion. And the missionary elect is an experienced teacher in the languages, speaking the German with ease and fluency, and hence is well qualified to enter upon this feature of the work.

The letter, to which allusion has been made, runs as follows: "We must have some place in which to educate the young of both sexes, whom we hope to influence during the progress of our work. Perhaps in your tour through the church you may get the promise of some one or more individuals to advance the necessary funds for the purpose of erecting a suitable building, and furnishing it with needed apparatus."

"Such a school would tend, perhaps, more than anything else to establish our church here. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Dutch Reformed and others, all have their boys' and girls' schools, and through them they are doing their best work. They are on the right track and we must do something of the kind too, or be swallowed up. The Japanese are thirsting for Western knowledge, and it will be by this means that the most influential among them will be brought to Christ. The poor must have the Gospel too, but they can be most readily reached and benefited through instruction also. I believe you would do well to make this matter prominent in your sermons and addresses, and solicit funds to be sent to the treasurer for this purpose."

To which we only add that collections, and other contributions, in private donations or bequests, will be thankfully received by the treasurer, Rudolph F. Kelker, Harrisburg, Pa., who will, for this purpose, open a separate department as a *Building Fund*. All donations for this object should be so designated by the sender, and should not take the place of regular contributions for the support of the missionaries. It should be understood that the building would contain a chapel, as well as school-rooms, in which for a time, at least, religious services could be held on the Sabbath.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ZWINGLI MEMORIAL, PHILADELPHIA CLASSIS.

Your Committee on the *Zwingli Memorial* beg leave, respectfully, to report that they have given the subject attention, and agree that the four hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Ulric Zwingli, Clarum et venerabile nomen, which will occur on January 1st, 1884, should not be suffered to pass by without some worthy notice on the part of the Reformed Church. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the preamble and resolutions already presented to Classis, viz.:—

WHEREAS, The Reformed Church has a rich legacy in the history of Protestant Christianity, tracing, as it does, its origin to the early work of the Reformers in Switzerland, Germany, Holland and other countries; and,

WHEREAS, This history, at the first, was largely associated with certain honored and pious men whose names will ever be held in honored remembrance; and,

WHEREAS, Ulric Zwingli holds a high place in the front rank of these great and good men whom God raised up for the revival of pure Apostolic Christianity in the Reformation of the sixteenth century, and who brought to the work a measure of piety, learning, and self-sacrificing zeal, which richly claim most grateful remembrance: and.

WHEREAS, The first day of January next will be the four hundredth anniversary of Zwingle's birth; therefore,

Resolved, That we think it proper that some action should be taken by the ecclesiastical judicatories of the Reformed Church to commemorate this fact.

Resolved, That we, as a Classis, do here place on record our high esteem for this noble Reformer, whose learning was only equalled by his eloquence, and who sealed his mission with his blood when he fell as a martyr on the field of Capel.

Your Committee farther recommend the appointment of a committee to convey the above action to the Synod of the United States to meet at Reading next October, as a memorial from this Classis, requesting that body to instruct the ministers within the bounds to preach memorial sermons, or hold other appropriate services on the first Sabbath in January next, or at some other suitable time when more convenient.

Also we suggest that the committee be requested to bring the subject to the attention of the members of other Synods in the Reformed church, in order that they may bring it before their respective bodies.

Respectfully submitted,
D. VAN HORNE, Chairman.
J. H. A. BOMBERGER.
P. S. DAVIS.
H. C. HOOVER.
T. A. HOOVER.

MERCERSBURG CLASSIS.

The Mercersburg Classis held its forty-third annual meeting in the Reformed church of Greencastle, Pa., beginning on Wednesday evening, May 16, 1883, and ending on the following Tuesday forenoon at 10 o'clock. The opening sermon was preached by the retiring president, Rev. J. David Miller, from Phil. 1: 17—"I am set for the defence of the Gospel."

The attendance upon the sessions, both on the part of the ministry and the eldership, was unusually full. The officers chosen for the current classical year are, Rev. F. F. Bahner, president; Rev. J. B. Shontz, vice-president; Rev. W. H. Herbert, corresponding secretary; and Rev. W. M. Deatrick, treasurer.

Revs. W. Goodrich, J. S. Kieffer, and L. G. Kremer, of the Maryland Classis, and Dr. T. Appel of the Lancaster Classis, appeared upon the floor of the Classis, and were admitted to seats as advisory members.

The treasurer presented his annual report to the Classis on Thursday morning, reporting the receipts to be as follows: For Home Missions, $1301,93; for Contingent Fund, $578.72; and for Relief of the Printing Establishment and Theological Seminary, $194. He likewise, at the proper time, reported the assessments for contingent purposes, and for relief of the printing establishment and Theological Seminary, and also the apportionments for Home Missions very generally paid up.

Most of Thursday's and Friday's sessions were spent in the reading of parochial and statistical reports, propounding the Constitutional questions to the delegate elders, and in discussions growing out of them. These reports are summed up in the report on the state of religion and statistics, and hence require no special notice in this connection.

Application for licensure was made in behalf of Henry H. Sangree and Daniel N. Harnish, and they were referred to the standing committee on examination and licensure, who reported their examination satisfactory and recommended them for licensure. They were accordingly licensed to preach the gospel, and were furnished with certificates of licensure by the officers of the Classis.

Six pastoral charges were found to be without pastors at the present time. Four of these were provided with committees of supply, as follows: Mercersburg charge, Revs. W. M. Deatrick, J. Hassler, and C. Cort; St. Thomas charge, Revs. W. C. Cremer, W. H. Herbert, and F. F. Bahner; Mont Alto charge, Revs. I. M. Motter, W. M. Deatrick, and J. B. Shontz; and McConnellsburg charge, Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick. The remaining vacant charges, lying within the bounds of the newly organized Juniata Classis, were furnished with committees of supply by said Classis.

The assessments and apportionments laid upon the Classis by the Synod were accepted and suitable provision made to meet them in due season; the Juniata Classis, when organized, having assumed its proper share of the apportionment for Home Missions. The assessments for Contingent Fund of Synod and Relief of the Seminary were provided for by Mercersburg Classis before the division was fully consummated.

The pastors of both Classes were requested to lift collections for the Society for the Relief of Disabled Ministers and Widows of Ministers of the Reformed church in the United States, and also for a Church Building Fund; to remit the amounts to their respective treasurers, and by them to be paid to the treasurer of said Society, and to the treasurer of the Tri-Synodic Board of Missions, respectively. It was also ordered, that so often as either Classis should succeed in raising the sum of $65, the amount necessary to constitute a minister a life member of the Society for the Relief of Disabled Ministers and Widows of Ministers, the Classis should designate some one of its ministers a life member of said society.

A request was made to the Classis by the Consistory of St. Paul's church at Waynesboro, asking for a division of the Mont Alto charge. This request was met by a memorial from the Consistory of the Mont Alto congregation, opposing such division.

The feasibility of dividing the charge was made the order of the day for Monday morning's session, when the request and memorial were read, and the whole matter was carefully and thoroughly canvassed, and the conclusion reach-

ed, that a division of the charge was not feasible at the present time, and so the Mont Alto charge remains undivided.

A petition was presented to the Classis by three members of the Greencastle church, requesting the Classis to reconsider its action of the previous annual meeting, held in Mercersburg, consolidating the Middleburg congregation with the Greencastle charge. This matter was made the special order of the day for Monday afternoon's session, and after prolonged discussion the Classis refused to reverse its action in the case, and so the Middleburg congregation remains a constituent part of the Greencastle charge.

A suitable minute was placed upon record relative to the death of Rev. David M. Whitmore, which occurred in the early part of last March.

The Reformed church of Marion, Franklin county, was chosen as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the Classis, and Wednesday evening, April 30th, 1884, was fixed as the time.

Religious services were held every evening of the sessions, when ministers of the Classis preached, excepting on Saturday evening, when a missionary meeting was held, and Monday evening, when the report on the State of Religion and Statistics was read, and other routine business transacted. Preparatory services were held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Lord's Supper was administered on Sunday, when the capacious church was crowded, and the number of communicants was large.

A suitable vote of thanks was tendered to the pastor and members of the Reformed congregation, and other kind citizens of the place, who had so hospitably entertained the members of the Classis, with the request that the pastor read the same from his pulpit on the following Sunday.

The Classis adjourned *sine die* at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday forenoon—just in time to enable the brethren living within the bounds of Juniata Classis to meet for the purpose of formal organization, as directed by the Synod of Altoona.

Appropriate parting words were made by members of the mother and daughter Classes, after which an appropriate hymn was sung, prayer offered up by the Rev. F. A. Rupley, the oldest minister present, the members meeting around the chancel, and joining in repeating the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, in singing the doxology, and the sessions closed with the Apostolic benediction by the president.

STATED CLERK.

NORTH CAROLINA CLASSIS.

The fifty-third annual meeting of the Classis of North Carolina was held in the Pilgrim church, Davidson county, N. C. This is a union church owned by the Reformed and two sections of the Lutheran church. It is among the oldest of the congregations in this State, and the first church building was put up before the red men had disappeared from the surrounding forests. It is about four miles from the town of Lexington, and not far from the line of the N. C. Railroad. It is surrounded by a fine farming country, and is the centre of a well to-do community. The Classis met on Thursday, the 24th of May, and was in session three days, adjourning on Saturday evening.

In the absence of the president (Rev. J. Ingold) the sermon was preached by Rev. Prof. Clapp, of Newton, from Acts 20 : 35.

Of the ministers of Classis three were not in attendance, but all the charges were represented by delegated elders, who were all present at adjournment. Rev. G. Dickie Gurley was elected president, Rev. Thomas Long was re-elected treasurer, and Rev. G. William Welker is stated clerk.

The reports from the several charges this year were very interesting, and their general tone may be learned from the report on the state of the church.

The name of Rev. J. W. Cecil that last year was inadvertently dropped from the roll of Classis, was ordered to be restored. The president of last year was excused for non attendance on the ground of ill health, and a resolution of sympathy was adopted tendering the affection of the Classis.

Messrs. F. D. Reinhardt, L. R. Weidner, S. M. Finger, Daniel Finger, P. M. Trexler, and Wilfong Weidner were re-elected Trustees of Catawba College for three years.

The order of last year, making it the duty of pastors and consistories to collect material for a history of the churches of the Classis was reiterated.

The Reformed congregation at Concord were advised to secure a place for public worship.

The Rev. Thomas Long was authorized to organize a congregation in the vicinity of the Davidson county Almshouse; and the congregation at Moffett's Grove was placed under his care until the next meeting of Classis. Mr. A. P. Horn, a licentiate of the Classis of Lehigh, was received on a dismission from his Classis presented by Rev. G. D. Gurley.

The Classis resolved to try to raise the assessment of $175 for Home Missions, and ordered a special collection to be taken in all the churches during the month of July. The committee who have in charge the Reformed Church property in Lincolnton (Messrs. Warlert, Anthony and Remsaur) were instructed to terminate the agreement with the representatives of the Baptist church, and collect the arrearages of rent.

The resolution on Temperance adopted last year was reaffirmed—viz: "In the judgment of this Classis it is inconsistent with Christian conduct and the interests of the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ to manufacture, sell, or use as a beverage, whiskey, brandy, beer, wine or any intoxicating drink," and each minister was instructed to preach a sermon in each of his congregations in consistency with this resolution.

The Treasurer of Classis was ordered to pay $5 to Rev. A. R. Holshouser for the Reformed church in Lyons, Kansas and it was also commended to the members of Classis to give in aid of it personally.

The Treasurer of the Board of Systematic Beneficence reported that during the year the churches of the Classis had contributed $69.15 for Beneficiary Education; for Foreign Missions, $108 86; and for Home Missions, $85.68. These figures mark a small advance on last year. The following sums were apportioned to the several charges to meet the contingent expenses of Classis, viz.: East Rowan, $14; Guilford, $13; West Rowan, $12; Upper Davidson, $11; Grace and Catawba, each $10.50; Lower Davidson, $9.50; Lincoln, $9; Central Rowan, $7; and Hickory, $3.50—$100.

The opening hours of the session of Saturday afternoon were devoted to Sunday-school work. The several propositions were discussed by Dr. Gerhart, Prof. Clapp, and Rev. Messrs. Welker, Barringer and Gurley.

Revs. G. Wm. Welker and J. C. Clapp, and Elders H. A. Forney and W. P. Reinhardt were elected delegates, primarii, to the next General Synod. Revs. G. D. Gurley and P. M. Trexler, and Elders John Heilman and John H. Moose their secundi.

Rev. Messrs. Welker and Clapp were ordered to prepare the Minutes of Classis in narrative form and have them printed in number sufficient to supply the families under the care of Classis. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Classis will heartily welcome the meeting of the Potomac Synod in October next at Newton, and that we cherish the pleasing hope that therefrom most beneficial results may accrue.

Prof. Foil was appointed to prepare a paper on catechization or some kindred church work for the next meeting of Classis.

The next annual meeting of the Classis will be held in the Mount Hope church, Guilford Co., on Thursday before the fourth Lord's day in May, 1884.

From and after Friday morning, Dr. Gerhart was present in Classis, and received as an advisory member. The resolution that follows expresses the feeling of Classis toward him.

Resolved, That the members of this Classis have been much edified and refreshed by the presence of the Rev. Dr. Gerhart during its sessions, and through him Classis tender their Christian greetings to those whom he represents.

The Classis was closed with the services usual to this Classis. The entire meeting was one of harmony and unalloyed Christian enjoyment. On the Lord's day Dr. Gerhart and Rev. G. D. Gurley preached to a very large congregation, who gave them earnest attention. The Lord's Supper was a solemn and delightful service, and largely participated in by those present.

STATED CLERK.

STATISTICS—Ministers, 13; licentiates, 1; congregations, 31; members, 2,232; baptized members, 1,325; Baptisms—infants, 116; adults, 16; confirmed, 81; by certificate and renewed profession, 19; communed, 1,894; Sunday-schools, 17; Sunday-school scholars, 840; candidates for the ministry, 2; benevolent contributions, $354.83; congregational purposes, $2,466.50.

MEETING OF CARLISLE CLASSIS.

Carlisle Classis, organized last year out of territory of Zion's Classis, met in its first annual session in the Reformed Church at Carlisle Springs, Cumberland county, Pa, the evening of the 24th of May. The retiring president, Rev. A. H. Kremer, D. D., preached the opening sermon from Zech. 4: 10. "For who hath despised the day of small things?" Rev. Wm. R. H. Deatrich elected president, Rev. U. Henry Heilman re-elected treasurer, Rev. J. Marion Mickly stated clerk. This new Classis embraces the territory of Perry and Cumberland counties. At present it is composed of 8 charges, with the prospects of organizing more in the near future. It has nine ministers in the number, of whom is Dr. Geo. W. Gleasner of Shippensburg, Pa. On account of his advancing years, he is now without a regular pastorate.

The presence of Dr. Gleasner on the floor of Classis, was the occasion of an excellent speech by him. He also preached the communion sermon in the Church, Sunday, May 27th. We hope Providence may see fit to spare him to meet with this body in the next annual session, which is ordered to take place in Duncannon, Perry county, Pa., the 3d Thursday in May, A. D., 1884, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The reading of the parochial reports revealed the fact of the preservation of peace and harmony in this portion of our Zion, and a steady progress in the work belonging to the Church. A fine missionary spirit is also manifest in this new Classis. Missionary committees have been formed to look after the interests of the Church in both counties. We anticipate very promising results. The requests of Synod were complied with, and apportionments assumed and assessed upon the different charges. Classis took the following action:

Resolved, That the Synod be, and is hereby requested to make the apportionment for its contingent expenses hereafter in a separate item.

Resolved, The Synod be and is hereby requested to take the proper measures to secure an index to the constitution of our Church.

In obedience to Synods instructions with reference to the settlement of the financial affairs of the different Classes recently constituted out of Zion's Classis, and to the appointment of a committee representing all the classes interested, this Classis appointed its treasurer, Rev. U. Henry Heilman, to represent it in said committee.

The following persons were elected by this Classis delegates to the General Synod, to meet in Baltimore, Md., May 7, A. D, 1884, viz: Rev. U. Henry Heilman, primarius, and Rev. A. H. Kremer, D. D., secundus. Elders, Samuel Shoemaker, primarius, and Samuel Crist, secundus.

The attendance upon Classis by ministers and delegate elders was full. Advisory and other members, and a good number of people were also present. This first annual meeting which closed Saturday, May 26th, 4.30 o'clock, P. M., was characterized by complete harmony and by a spirit of hearty co-operation in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom. The divine services in the Church during the meeting, including Lord's Supper, Sunday, May 27th, in which members of the congregation, visiting members and members of Classis participated, were all largely attended. For the unexceptionably good and hospitable entertainment by members of the congregation and other friends in the community and for the interest the pastor loci, Rev. Addams, manifested in making this first annual meeting of Carlisle Classis so pleasant to all concerned, the usual remuneration in the form of a unanimous vote of thanks was passed.

Statistics:—Ministers, 9; Congregations, 23; Members, 2,137; Unconfirmed, 1,270; Baptisms, Infant, 107, Adult, 22; Confirmed, 126; by Certificate, 45; Communed, 1892; Dismissed, 22; Deaths, 40; Sunday-schools, 24; Sunday-school scholars, 1512; Student for the Ministry, 1; Contributions Benevolence, $920; Congregational Purposes $8,385; English Minutes of Synod, 152. J. MARION MICKLY, Stated Clerk.

KANSAS CLASSIS.

The annual meeting of Kansas Classis, was held at New Basil, Dickinson county, Kansas, commencing May 17th, at 8 P. M., Rev. D. J. Greenwald preached the opening sermon. The following were present. Revs. A. Bollinger, D. J. Greenwald, S. Thomas, A. R. Holshouser, and elders, Fred Isely and M. Hoffman. The officers are, Rev. A. Bollinger, president, Rev. D. J. Greenwald, stated clerk, and elder Fred Isely, treasurer. Rev. D. B. Shuey was received on certificate from Lancaster Classis, Pennsylvania. The parochial reports indicated many discouragements in this new field, yet it is believed a solid growth of our church is evident. The progress is not as rapid as might be wished. New fields have been occupied in Russel and Sedgwick counties. A new church is in course of erection at Lyons, in Rice county. Hiawatha, one of the largest charges in the Classis, is without a pastor. This charge is self-supporting and they are very desirous of securing a pastor soon.

Classis appointed Rev. D. B. Shuey, missionary superintendent for this State, thus confirming the action of the Tri Synodic Board.

The delegates to the General Synod, are Rev. D. J. Greenwald and elder Fred Isely, primarii, and Rev. S. Thomas and elder M. Hoffman, secundi. The whole Classis resolved itself into a committee on missions and gave considerable attention to this subject.

Rev. J. A. Nicolai, a minister of this Classis died last November, at the age of 62 years. Appropriate resolutions were passed by Classis.

The next annual meeting will be held in St. Paul's Church, Emporia, Kansas, on Thursday evening after Pentecost, (June 12th) 1884.

The statistics of Classis are as follows: 9 Ministers, and 2 ministers are not yet received members of Classis, who when received will make the number 11; 10 Congregations; 382 Members; 413 Unconfirmed; 12 by Certificate; $1,600 raised for Congregational Purposes.

We need more ministers to occupy important points where many of our members reside.

A NEW CLASSIS.

Formation of Juniata Classis of the Synod of the Potomac.

Pursuant to the direction of the Synod of the Potomac, which was held in Altoona last October, the pastors and elders belonging to the charges and congregations, located in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Blair, met in the Reformed Church at Greencastle, on Tuesday morning, May 22d, and were called to order by the Rev. John M. Titzel, D. D., who presented his authority for his action, and led the assembly in prayer.

Dr. Titzel stated that he had been appointed to preside at the organization of the Classis of Juniata, and would therefore ask for the appointment of a secretary *pro tem.*, to take account of the proceedings attendant upon the organization of the body, whereupon Rev. J. David Miller was, on motion, elected to this position. The roll of ministers was then called, and fourteen aswered to their names. Thirteen elders presented their credentials, and being found in order, their names were enrolled.

There being a quorum present, the Classis was formally organized by the election of the following officers for the current year: Rev. John M. Titzel, D. D. president, Rev. Ellis N. Kremer, vice-president; Rev. J. David Miller, stated clerk, Rev F. A. Rupley, treasurer, and Rev. Wm. I. Stewart, corresponding secretary.

After the organization a communication was received from Mercersburg Classis, through its Stated Clerk, transmitting the several items of business referred by that body to the Classis of Juniata. These items were taken up, and severally considered and disposed of.

Revs. C. S. Slagle, C. J. Musser, and Wm. I. Stewart, were appointed a committee to make arrangements, and attend to holding Sunday-school and missionary festivals in the first Sunday-school district, composed of Bedford county, and Revs. J. David Miller, John M. Titzel, D. D., and Mr. Adam G. Fouse, were appointed a similar committee, for the second district, composed of the Sunday-schools located in the counties of Blair and Huntingdon.

St. Clairsville Reformed Church, Rev. C. J. Musser pastor, was selected as the place, and April 23d, 1884, as the time for holding the first annual meeting of Juniata Classis. Several items of business which could not be attended to at this meeting, were referred to a special committee, of which Rev. F. A. Rupley is chairman, this committee to report to an adjourned meeting to be held in the Reformed Church at Martinsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, June 19th, 1883, at 2 P. M.

The Classis then adjourned, being led in prayer by Rev. Kremer, singing the long metre doxology and the benediction by the president.

STATED CLERK.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Synod of the United States.

West Vincent.—A most interesting semi-centennial service was recently held at St. Matthew's Reformed church, West Vincent, Chester county, Pa. It was on the 50th anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the old building lately displaced by a new and beautiful edifice. The services were marked by "a tree planting" by the children of the Sunday-school. Rev. L. D. Stambach preached an able and appropriate historical sermon. An interesting letter was read from the Rev. Jacob Zeigler of York. We are sorry the paper containing an account of these services came to us so late and that we have not room for a fuller account of the celebration.

Pittsburg Synod.

Greensburg, Pa.—On June 8th, 53 persons were added to the First Church, Greensburg, Pa., Rev. C. R. Dieffenbacher, pastor,—29 by confirmation and 24 by certificate.

Butler, Pa.—The new Reformed church, now being built on Main street, Butler, Pa., will, when completed, be the finest church edifice in the county. The design is by D. Knox Miller, the well-known architect of Pittsburgh, Pa, who is sparing no pains to make it a complete structure in every detail. The congregation acted wisely in buying the lot east of their site, and extending the Church 87 feet along Main street. By this arrangement the beautiful spire, 160 feet high, tipped with a magnificent cross, will face Main street instead of Vine street, as originally designed. The committee having the work in charge is pushing it rapidly, with the view of putting the entire structure under roof, and finishing the lecture room, before cold weather sets in. Eleven thousand dollars of the cost is already secured and the good work is still going on.

Synod of the Potomac.

Spring Grove.—The corner stone of a new church was laid at Spring Grove, York county, Pa., on the 9th inst. Rev. J. C. Bowman preached a sermon in the English language, and Rev. A. Spangler discoursed in German, in the Lutheran church near by. In the afternoon Rev. J. H. Derr preached. After this the procession moved to the site of the new church, and Rev. Hilbish conducted the liturgical services. Rev. J. D. Zehring writes that the people are alive in their work.

Synod of New York.

Bearytown, N. Y.—The venerable stone church in the village of Bearytown, in Seneca county, New York, known as "Christ Church," erected in 1823-24, which has been extensively remodeled, was dedicated to the service of the Triune God, on Saturday, June 16th, the services commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, on Sunday, June 17th, at 10.30 o'clock, A. M. Services were also held on Saturday and Sunday evenings at 7.30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. C. Z. Weiser of Montgomery county, Pa., and other clergymen from abroad were present and assisted Rev. I. H. Hunsberger, the pastor.

General News.

Home.

Terrible cyclones have devastated Wisconsin again. At Beloit much damage was done and one man was killed.

General Crooks has succeeded in his expedition against the Apaches, and brought in a large number of prisoners.

N. L. Dukes, the murderer of Captain Nutt, was shot down in the streets of Uniontown last week by a son of the latter.

The Star Route Jury has rendered a verdict of "Not guilty," in the case of Dorsey and Brady, charged with conspiracy. The trial lasted seven months and cost over a million dollars.

Foreign.

The Czar has commuted the death sentences of several Nihilists.

Great anxiety is felt about the health of Queen Victoria. It is said she is about to abdicate.

Cotopaxi, the South American volcano, is in a state of eruption. There was an earthquake in Ecuador on the 15th inst., and many homes and villages were destroyed.

London, June 16.—A terrible calamity, involving the death of 178 children, occurred in the town of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, this evening. From the details thus far received it appears that an entertainment had been given in Victoria Hall by a conjuror, which was attended almost altogether by children, several thousand being in attendance. The accident, which was so direful in its effects, occurred at the close of the performance. The body of the hall had been entirely cleared of its occupants, when some 1200 of the little ones came rushing down stairs from the gallery. At the top of the first flight of stairs there was a door which opened only 20 inches, and thus only one child was permitted to pass through at a time. At this point, while the mass of children were pushing forward, some of them fell and were unable to rise, owing to the others crowding on. The result was that a great number were pushed down, trampled on and suffocated.

Acknowledgments.

CORRECTION.

Under Acknowledgments last week for Bethany Orphans' Home, from K. E., Christ Reformed Church, Phila, it should have been 50 cents, instead of $1.00 (per C. G. F.). W. D GROSS, Tr.

Monies received by the Classis of Lehigh from December 8, 1882, to May 3, 1883:

Fleetwood charge, $156 00. Zion's do, 6 48. Jordan, do, 200 000. Egypt do, 47 97. St John's, Allentown, 70 18. Salem's, Allentown, 129 51. Lenhartsville do, 55 02. Macungie do, 92 00 Jacksonville do, 40 00. Tamaqua do, 18 53. Slatington do, 72 33. Lehighton do, 10 00. Christ Ref, Allentown, do, 11 00. Kutztown, S S, 8 22. Zion's Ref, Allentown, 175 00. J S Hartzell, 50 00. S Whitehall congregation, 7 25. Summit Hill do, 3 28. Emaus do, 10 07. Blandon do, 5 75. Ministers without charges, 6 00. Total, $1,174 59. Heretofore acknowledged, $741 93. Total received during classical year, $1,916 52. N. S. STRASSBURGER, Treas.

Beneficiary Education.

RECEIPTS DURING MAY.

Chambersburg chg, per W H Sellers, Tr, 10 00. Middletown chg, per Rev S S Miller, Treas of Maryland Clas, 20 00. Hagerstown chg, per do, 20 00. First Ref Ch of Baltimore, per do, 15 00. Third Ref Ch of Baltimore, per do, 15 00. Cavetown chg, per do, 15 00. Mt Moriah chg, per do, 8 00. Boonsboro chg, per do, 8 00. Manchester chg, per do, 8 00. St Paul's Ch of Baltimore, per do, 3 00. Burkettsville chg, per do, 3 00. Mt Pleasant chg, per do, 1 00. Grace Mission, Washington, D C, per do, 1 00. Martinsburg chg, Pa, per Rev J D Miller, 5 00. Yellow Creek charge, per Rev I N Peightel, 2 00. Rev Cyrus J Musser, 5 00. Total, $139 00.

Mercersburg, Pa., June 1, 1883. } WM. M. DEATRICK, Treas. Board of Education.

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Miscellaneous.

WHAT THE TRAVELER SAID AT SUNSET.

By John Greenleaf Whittier.

The shadows grow and deepen round me;
I feel the dew-fall in the air;
The muezzin of the darkening thicket
I hear the night-thrush call to prayer.

The evening wind is sad with farewells,
And loving hands unclasp from mine:
Alone I go to meet the darkness
Across an awful boundary-line.

As from the lighted hearths behind me
I pass with slow, reluctant feet,
What waits me in the land of strangeness?
What face shall smile, what voice shall greet?

What space shall awe, what brightness blind me?
What thunder roll of music stun?
What vast processions sweep before me
Of shapes unknown beneath the sun?

I shrink from unaccustomed glory,
I dread the myriad-voiced strain;
Give me the unforgotten faces,
And let my lost ones speak again.

He will not chide my mortal yearning
Who is our Brother and our Friend,
In whose full life divine and human
The heavenly and the earthly blend.

Mine be the joy of soul-communion,
The sense of spiritual strength renewed,
The reverence for the pure and holy,
The dear delight of doing good.

No fitting ear is mine to listen
An endless anthem's rise and fall;
No curious eye is mine to measure
The pearl gate and the jasper wall.

For love must needs be more than knowledge:
What matter if I never know
Why Aldebaran's star is ruddy
Or colder Sirius white as snow!

Forgive my human words, O Father!
I go Thy larger truth to prove;
Thy mercy shall transcend my longing:
I seek but love, and Thou art Love!

I go to find my lost and mourned for
Safe in Thy sheltering goodness still,
And all that hope and faith foreshadow
Made perfect in Thy holy will!

Independent.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME MISSIONS.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

New Missions.

The Mill Creek charge in Virginia, of which the Rev. B. R. Carnahan was formerly pastor, has been successfully divided. Rev. George A. Whitmore has become the pastor of the old charge, and the Rev. Christian W. Summey, licentiate, of the new or Timberville division. Both charges will need assistance for the present, but it is confidently believed that they will be self-sustaining at no distant day. The Classis pays part of the appropriation, and the Board is responsible for the rest.

The Woodstock charge in Virginia has been growing quite encouragingly in numbers and strength under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Martin; and so at the late meeting of the Classis, a new charge was formed out of two of its four congregations, and constituted a mission. It will need a small appropriation for a year or so, half of which the Classis has promised to pay, and for the other half it wishes the Board to provide.

The Classis of Virginia has now quite a number of Missions, new and old, within its limits, and ample provision seems to have been made for its destitutions. It is proper, however, to say that it is willing to bear its full part of the financial responsibility involved. Small as it is, it pays for missions more than twice the amount of the apportionment laid on it by the Synod. At its late meeting it had a large balance in its treasury with which to meet its future engagements.

The Emporia Mission, Kansas.

Some time ago the Rev. D. B. Shuey, through the MESSENGER, made a report in detail of all the monies which he had collected during the winter for the Emporia Mission. Some one who has added up the figures says they amount to about $2,500. It shows that the people are getting to be more and more interested in the cause of missions. But we must confess that this takes us somewhat by surprise, not because certain churches gave so liberally, for they are accustomed to do so, but because so many of our country churches have given so much more than most of us would have expected. Just look at it. The Second Church at Harrisburg, a mission, pastor G. W. Snyder, gave $48.87; Kutztown church, Berks county, pastor J. H. Leinbach, $60.05; Amityville church, Berks county, pastor, the same, $73.64; St. John's Sunday-school at Schuylkill Haven, pastor J. O. Johnson, $50; Swartzwald church, Berks county, pastor A. S. Leinbach, $62.50; Macungie charge, only two congregations, in Lehigh county, pastor Thomas N. Reber, $75.92; Lower Saucon church, Northampton county, pastor A. B. Koplin, $51.34; and some seven or eight churches in Lancaster county, $318.36. The Board thanks all the churches for what they have done. Others, not called on, would no doubt have done the same.

Mr. Shuey arrived in safety with his family at Emporia on the 5th of May, and was kindly received. Since then he has held one communion, attended Classis, been at Abilene, and, when he last wrote, expected to go to Atchison, Nebraska, Iola, and other places before long. We hope he will be careful of his health, and not work too much—economize his strength. He has been working hard for the last six months, and must learn to accustom himself to a new climate. We would not say this to some persons, and some preachers, whom we know of.

Marietta, Pa.

At the late meeting of the Lancaster Classis, the congregation at Marietta, in Lancaster Co., was detached from the neighboring congregation at Maytown, with which it had been served as a mission for several years past. This became necessary because the former has been considerably strengthened of late by the addition of a nnmber of foreign German families who are willing to support the church, provided they can be supplied with German services every two weeks. It thus needs preaching every Sunday, and the pastor will, therefore, hereafter devote all his time to this one point. The congregation has nearly doubled its contributions to the support of a pastor, and with some further help from the Classis and the Board, it will be able to get along better, and have a better prospect of becoming self-sustaining in a year or two. The Rev. D. B. Schneder, who lately completed his studies at Lancaster, has been elected pastor, and expects soon to enter upon his duties. He has a promising field of usefulness before him, for which he is well qualified. We congratulate the Marietta people on the happy choice they have made. It will devolve on the Classis to provide for the Maytown brethren; but we hope they will take the matter in hand and provide for themselves, as some of us think they are able and old enough to do.

Items.

For some time past our Home Missionary Board has been much exercised in providing for the wants of our missions on the Pacific Coast. The fields there are white for the harvest, and we would fain send men to gather in the harvest, if we had the means. Under these circumstances it was truly refreshing to us when the Rev. W. C. Cremer, of the Mercersburg Classis, informed us that one of his deceased members at Chambersburg—Miss McClelland—had made a bequest to the church in her will, amounting to one thousand dollars at least, to be used for the support of missions on this same Pacific Coast. It looks as if there were in this something specially providential, to encourage us to press forward in our work on this distant shore.

The anniversary (not commencement) of the Seminary at Lancaster, was held during the second week in May. The examinations were satisfactory. The sermon by Dr. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, was scholarly and excellent in its tone. When professors from the seminaries in the East come to Lancaster and preach good, practical, living sermons to Lancaster audiences, we think so much the more of them. The members of the senior class, nine in all, received the usual "Testimonial," testifying that they had pursued the usual course in the Seminary. Nearly all can preach in both languages. They will, no doubt, soon find fields, and some of them, as we expect, will take charge of some of our vacant missions. In regard to the "Testimonial," we would say that, although it is not exactly a diploma, it is quite as respectable and genteel in appearance as a diploma. Former students of the seminary, who did not receive this kind of a testimonial in their day, may still obtain one, properly filled out, by sending one dollar to the editor of the *Missionary Herald*.

Science and Art.

The twenty miles of cable street railroad in Chicago run 174 cars, the engines doing the work of 1,980 horses, and sending the cars over the four miles between the City Hall and the city limits in twenty-five minutes less time than the horses could do it.

DYNAMITE CONSOLATIONS.—A very reassuring letter on the subject of nitro-glycerine and dynamite appears in the *London Times* from the manager of Nobel's Explosives Company. The writer points out that the popular belief as to the destructive qualities of these explosives is a great delusion. The effect of explosions of nitro-glycerine is intensely local—"the power exerted on surrounding objects is in the inverse ratio of the cube of the distance from the point of the explosion." Hence, if a ton of nitro-glycerine were fired in the middle of the Strand, it would wreck the houses immediately opposite, but its effect would be strictly confined to a very small area. At a distance of 60 yards bystanders would not be injured, except by falling glass, and the explosion, instead of destroying all London, would hardly be heard over the metropolitan area. The scare, therefore, as to the possibility of blowing up any of our great cities is entirely baseless. Dynamitards, even with tons of nitro-glycerine at their disposal, "cannot lay a whole city in ruins—not even a street. They may injure special buildings, but that is the most they can do."

ORIGIN OF GOLD.—The question of the origin of native gold always has been and is quite likely to remain a disputed question among geologists and mineralogists. Prof. J. S. Newberry now contests the theory that the grains and nuggets found in placers are formed by precipitation from chemical solution. He holds that geology teaches, in regard to the genesis and distribution of this precious metal, that it exists in the oldest known rocks, and has been thence distributed through all the strata derived from them; that in the metamorphosis of these derived rocks it has been concentrated into segregated quartz veins by some process not yet understood; that is, it is a constituent of fissure veins of all geological ages, where it has been deposited from hot chemical solutions, which have reached deeply buried rocks of various kinds, gathering from them gold with other metallic minerals, and that gold has been accumulated through mechanical agents in placer deposits by the erosion of strata containing auriferous veins. According to the report of Special Agent Clarence King, of the Census, based upon information directly from the producers of bullion, a comparison of the annual output of different States shows that the United States produce 33 13 per cent. of the gold yield of the whole world, 50.59 per cent. of the silver, and 40.91 per cent. of the total. Of the aggregate supply of the precious metals, North America furnishes 55.78 per cent.

Personal.

Dom Pedro has reigned in Brazil more than 52 years.

Mr. Mathew Arnold now expects to visit America this autumn on a lecturing tour of four months, beginning in October.

Admirers of Mr. Tupper, now seventy-two, can mark their esteem by contributing to the fund now being raised for him in London.

The venerable John Bright, of England, has just married his first wife's sister, notwithstanding the English law forbidding such marriage.

Cardinal Manning's illness is caused by suppressed gout, and the anxiety of his friends is increased by the fact that his eldest brother succumbed to this disease.

Prince Leopold is by far the most accomplished and educated of Queen Victoria's sons. He is an effective orator, and has made speeches which would have been highly creditable to any young man.

Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, ex-President of Williams College, has had all the honors that colleges can bestow. He is more than eighty years old. As a college professor he has been as successful as most men in his line of business. Twenty-five years ago he was considered as a great authority in moral science.

Items of Interest.

Amherst College will hereafter give the degree of doctor of philosophy, open to graduates of three years' standing who take an additional course of two years in literature or science.

England, with 27,000,000 of inhabitants, has only 140,000 residents of foreign birth; Germany, with 45,000,000, only 270,000, while France with 37,000,000, has more than 1,000,000. In France there has been an increase of 200,000 in the last five years.

An adventurer, seventy-six years old, advertised for a wife in a Buffalo paper, and gave a Toronto woman who answered, a bogus check for $100,000. After marriage he robbed the bride of $75, stole the minister's overcoat and gold-headed cane, and fled to Hamilton, Canada, where he has just been arrested.

A resident of Baltimore received on Thursday, through a Roman Catholic priest, a pocket-book containing $200 and a paper bearing his name which he lost in a car of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the 8th of June, 1865. The priest said that he received the pocket-book and money from a lady, who said she took it from her son. The money was not the same as that lost, but consisted of notes of recent issue, among them several silver certificates.

Persons sitting quietly in various places of amusement in London have lately been astonished at seeing a young gentleman sitting near them suddenly illuminated in a mysterious manner. A moment's inspection has revealed in his button-hole a tiny incandescent lamp which is supplied with electricity by an accumulator carried in his breast-pocket. This unique application of electricity to the freaks of fashion suggests a new field for ambition.

On 342 railway lines an aggregate of 11,343 miles were constructed in 1882, about 2,000 miles more than in 1881, which exceeded any previous year by 2,000 miles. The construction is divided as follows: Five New England States, 53½ miles; four Middle States, 1,315½ miles; five Middle Western States, 2,077½; eleven Southern States, 1,490½ miles; four in Missouri River belt, 2,063½ miles; five in Kansas belt, 2,157½ miles; five in Colorado belt, 1,165 miles; six in Pacific belt, 1,020 miles.

Books and Periodicals.

LITTLE BROWN-TOP. By Edward A. Rand. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price, $1.25.

One of the most charming stories of the year is this last of Mr. Rand's; full of life and action, and calculated to arouse in the mind of the young reader an ambition to do the best that in him lies. The scene opens in Boston, but changes to an out-of-the-way country town, where a young lady, the principal character of the story, goes to teach school. "Little Brown-Top" is the name given to the school-house, which the young teacher finds in a most dilapidated condition. She enters upon her task with the determination to look only on the bright side of everything, and as a natural consequence her pleasant ways and sunny disposition make all the families in the district her friends. Her influence is soon felt among the parents as well as the pupils, and many of the disagreeable features of the neighborhood disappear before the example of her brightness, her energy and love of order. The story of her experiences is thoroughly entertaining, and the reader is not only led to form a strong personal interest in her and her work, but in the various other characters of the book.

AN IDYL OF THE WAR. The German Exiles and other Poems, by Ellwood L. Kemp, A.B., Professor of Ancient Languages, in Keystone State Normal School. Square. Pp. 167. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co. 1883.

The author of this little volume is a graduate of Franklin & Marshall College, and has sought in simple verse to depict and preserve some scenes and incidents that marked our late civil struggle. This is well enough, for we scarcely realize how many years have elapsed since the war ended, and how rapidly those who witnessed it are growing old and passing away. The "Idyl of the War" covers 78 pages of the volume, and is followed by "The German Exiles," which covers over 30 more, and this again is followed by a number of shorter miscellaneous poems. One of them is a translation of the "Spirit Chorus," from Faust, and two others are written in Pennsylvania German.

We have not time to analyze or criticise any of these poems, and can only commend them to the public for examination. We think they have a great deal of merit in them, and will afford pleasure to those who may read them.

SUCCESSFUL MEN OF TO-DAY, and what they say of Success. Based on facts and opinions gathered by letters and personal interviews from five hundred prominent men, and on many more published sketches. By Wilbur F. Crafts, A.M. Paper. Pp. 259. Price, 25c. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey street.

This is the issue for June 14 of the Standard Library, to which we have frequently called attention. The title describes the contents of the book, which is full of information and suggestions.

The frontispiece for the July number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE is an exquisitely beautiful engraving from Mr. F. S. Church's picture, "A Witch's Daughter." The number is very rich in illustrations, and its table of contents presents very strong literary attractions.——The opening article of the number is an interesting description of Hampstead Heath, the most picturesque of the suburbs of London, by William H. Rideing, with thirteen striking illustrations from drawings by Robert W. Macbeth and E. F. Brewtnall.——Alexander F. Oakey contributes a brief article explaining what is meant by "Conventional Art," with fourteen pictures illustrating the subject.——A second paper on "The Romanoffs" is contributed by H. Sutherland Edwards, devoted to the reign of the late Emperor Alexander II. The article is illustrated by portraits of Alexander II., Alexander III., the present Empress, and the Heir-apparent.——An admirable paper on Cincinnati is contributed by Olive Logan, with twenty illustrations from drawings by our best artists.——Colonel Higginson's eighth chapter of American History is entitled "The Second Generation of Englishmen in America," an exposition of the American Colonies at the middle of the seventeenth century, with effective illustrations from drawings by Howard Pyle and old portraits.——An entertaining article on Chatterton is contributed by John Ingram, who has given much study to that subject, with some beautiful illustrations by Alfred Fredericks.——Rosina Emmet contributes a spirited illustration for a song by Robert Browning.——The fiction of the number is of an attractive and popular kind, consisting of the third part of "A Castle in Spain," with five illustrations by Abbey; "Born to Good Luck," a short story, by Charles Reade; "Quite Private," a lively dramatic sketch, by Mrs. D. H. R. Goodale; and a humorous sketch, entitled "Aunt Maria and the Autophone."——William L. Stone contributes a paper entitled "The Declaration of Independence in a New Light," disclosing some novel facts connected with the passage of the original resolution, and the subsequent signing of the instrument known as "the Declaration." George Cary Eggleston treats the subject of the Education of Women from a practical point of view, urging that a woman is of more value as a woman than as a scholar, and that her education should prepare her first for the homely duties and responsibilities that must devolve upon her, whatever else that education may include. Wong Chin Foo, the editor of *The Chinese American*, contributes an interesting article, entitled "Political Honors in China," which will commend itself to all readers interested in the improvement of our civil service.——Poems are contributed by F. D. Morice and Jenny P. Bigelow.——Mr. George William Curtis, in the Editor's Easy Chair, gives some important suggestions to committees having in charge the designs for Centennial monuments; comments on the memoir of General John A. Dix by his son; notices the important work being accomplished by the Society of Decorative Art; gives an interesting view of Jones Very as a poet; and, reminding us that this is the Luther memorial year, contrasts the conduct of that reformer with the policy of those who adopt the easier maxim, "to let well enough alone."——The other editorial departments are as timely and interesting as usual, and the Editor's Drawer is especially good.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of the LIVING AGE for June 9th and 16th contain Persecution of the Jews, Edinburgh; John Richard Green, and Henry J. Stephen Smith, Fortnightly; Mrs. Carlyle, by Mrs. Oliphant, Contemporary; Unwritten History, by F. H. Huxley; Naturalness, Longman's; The Central Asian Desert To-Day and Twenty Years Ago, Good Words; Absent-minded people, All the Year Round; Whitsuntide at Home and Abroad, Saturday Review; with the conclusion of "No New Thing," instalments of "The Wizard's Son," and "My Daughter-in-law," and Poetry.

Messrs. Palliser, Palliser & Co., of Bridgeport, Ct., the well-known Architects and Publishers of standard works on architecture, have lately issued a sheet containing plans and specifications of a very tasteful modern eight-room cottage with tower, also with the necessary modifications for building it without the tower, and with six rooms if desired. In its most costly form, the outlay is estimated at $3,000; without the tower it has been built for $2,500; and if only six rooms are included, the cost may be reduced to $1,700 or $2,000. Details are given of mantels, stairs, doors and casings, cornices, etc. The publishers have found it the most popular plan they have ever issued, and state that it has been adopted in more than five hundred instances within their knowledge. The same firm issue Specifications in blank adapted for frame or brick buildings of any cost; also forms of building contract, and several books on modern inexpensive, artistic Cottage plans which are of great practical value and convenience to everyone interested.

Married.

At the Reformed parsonage, Ringtown, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe, June 10, 1883, Mr. Daniel W. Wolfrath, of Union township, Schuylkill county, Pa., to Miss Clara A. Maurer, of the same place.

Obituaries.

The Late George P. Wiestling.

Action of the Vestry of the Salem Reformed Church:—

George Philip Wiestling, son of Samuel Christopher Wiestling, M. D., and Anna Maria, his wife, born May 6, 1808; baptized January 16, 1809, by Rev. Philip Gloninger, pastor of the German Reformed Church of Harrisburg; enrolled as a pupil in the Sabbath-school on the day of its first organization, November 26, 1820; confirmed as a member of this church, December 27, 1835, by the pastor, Rev. Joseph F. Berg; elected a Deacon on Whitmonday, 1837, and served as such until Whitmonday, 1839, when he was chosen an Elder, which office he held until his decease. For many years leader of the church choir and instructor in sacred music of the children and youth of the congregation, in which profession he then had few equals and no superior. For nearly half a century librarian of the Sabbath-school, and for years, and up to the time of his decease, President of this Vestry. Departed this life in the sure hope of a blessed immortality, May 31st, 1883, aged 75 years and 23 days.

Such is a brief but significant record of a long and useful life of seventy-two years, which were spent in this city. In view of the same, and in testimony of our appreciation of the faithful services of our deceased brother,

Resolved, That in the removal of Elder George P. Wiestling from the scenes of his earthly labors, the Church has lost a safe counsellor and a watchful guardian of her interests; the community a citizen noted for his industry and strict integrity; and his bereaved family a most affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to his widow and children the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy with them in their affliction, invoking upon them the consolations of the Holy Spirit, and the covenant blessings of Him whom their beloved departed one so long and faithfully served.

Resolved, That these proceedings be recorded in the minutes of this Vestry, published in the Reformed Church MESSENGER, and a copy, duly attested by the proper officers, sent to the family of the deceased.

DIED.—At his home, near the Mt. Moriah Reformed Church, Washington county, Md., May the 8th, Mr. Andrew Rentch, aged 84 years and 1 month.

The deceased was widely known not only in his native county and state, but also to a considerable extent throughout the Reformed Church. He was born near Hagerstown, Md., where his father, Daniel Rentch, had settled after his arrival from Germany. In 1814 he removed to the farm where he spent the remainder of his days. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, and only in two instances filled political offices: namely, that of county commissioner and member of the Maryland Legislature. He was successful in amassing a large amount of property. He was married twice, the first time to Miss Jane Scott Price, whose father was a native of Wales, and with whom he had six children, of whom two sons are dead, and one son, Benjamin P. Rentch, and three daughters, all married to physicians, are living. In 1861 Mr. Rentch was married to Mrs. Sallie Miller, daughter of David Newcomer, of Washington county, Md., who was a true and faithful companion to him, and who remains to deeply mourn his departure.

Mr. Rentch became a member of the Reformed Church early in life, and was confirmed by Rev. James Reilly, at Hagerstown. He was, it is said, deacon or elder for upwards of forty years. After the withdrawal of the Reformed from the Lutheran congregation at Bakersville, where the two had hitherto worshiped in a union church, some thirty years ago, Mr. Rentch became one of the principal founders and supporters of what has since been known as the Mt. Moriah Reformed Church. The plain and unpretending, but neat and comfortable little brick building in which the congregation has worshiped ever since, is, in good part, a monument to his simple and unaffected piety and faith.

Mr. Rentch not only gave of his means, but also aided the church by his counsel and general influence, and was regular and faithful in his attendance upon all the means of grace, until within several years previous to his death, when the infirmities of age no longer permitted. He greatly aided the charge in the procuring of a parsonage, and contributed towards the educational, publication and other interests of the Church at large, not in any lavish or munificent manner, indeed, but according to what he deemed right and proper, and the necessities of the case required. He was acquainted with many of our ministers and delighted to speak of their attainments and success, and modestly counseled and encouraged them in their work whenever opportunity presented itself to do so.

The life of the deceased in many respects was worthy of all commendation and imitation. His moral and temperate habits, in spite of the example and influence of associates prominent in social and official positions, were highly commendable, and, no doubt, had much to do, under God, in securing to him a vigorous and powerful physical constitution and the general good health which he possessed. In a similar way his habits of industry and frugality undoubtedly also lay at the foundation of the wealth which he had acquired; and the meek and humble disposition which he possessed was, no doubt, also the secret of the respect and esteem in which he was held.

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people from different parts of the county, on the Thursday following his death, and his interment took place in Rose Hill Cemetery, at Hagerstown, the ministers present on the occasion being Revs. S. S. Miller, J. Spangler Kieffer and A. C. Geary. A memorial service was held in the Mount Moriah charge on the 10th inst., when a sermon was preached by Rev. A. C. Geary, the pastor, based on 1 Chron. 29th chapter and 28th verse: "And he died in a good old age, full of days, riches and honor." Peace to his ashes!

A. C. G.

Fell asleep in Jesus, at Lancaster, Pa, May 20, 1883, Annie, daughter of Henry S. and Mary A. Shirk.

"Death loveth a shining mark." In her whose departure we are recording has this saying been indeed verified. In the bloom of youth, surrounded by a large circle of devoted friends, with every blessing of this world which can attract the heart—in such circumstances, gradually was she led to exchange the present for the realities of "the world to come." Her fading away was one of those instances in the ways of Divine providence which from the hither side seem so dark and inscrutable. Viewed, however, from the realms of light beyond "the narrow sea," which divides

"That heavenly land from ours,"

it is all well. Although "her sun is gone down while it was yet day," it has been in obedience to that merciful and gracious Lord, who says: "Fear not! What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

In her early departure her friends are sustained and comforted by the grace of Christian hope. Her life has been the earnest pledge that she is blessed in death. Planted in the Christian covenant, she grew up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to consecrate the dew of her youth to His service and praise. And when the earthly house of this tabernacle was gradually dissolving, more and more did she realize that she had a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. The messenger to summon her home came not as an unexpected visitant. She knew whom she had believed, and was persuaded that He is able to keep that which she had committed unto Him. Calmly did she fall asleep, and straightway entered

"Another golden chamber of the King's,
Larger than this and lovelier."

May her kindred and friends, then, so realize the sanctifying grace of Christian hope as to learn that what has been their loss is her gain. While they sorrow, she rejoices. May the glad hope of a blissful reunion, in a higher and holier sphere, cheer them by the way, and ever strengthen their faith in the abiding communion of the saints of all ages!

"The things of the earth in the earth let lay,
The ashes with ashes, the dust with the clay,
But lift up the heart, and the eye, and the love,
O, lift up the soul to the regions above!"

P.

DIED.—Catharine Shellhammer, relict of Rev. Isaac Shellhammer, died at her residence in Black Creek, Luzerne county, Pa., June 1, 1883, aged 73 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Mother Shellhammer, whose maiden name was Gearhart, was born in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., March 11th, 1810. In infancy she was consecrated to the Lord in holy Baptism, and in youth was received into the full communion of the Reformed Church. In early life she was married to Mr. Joseph Hassler, who after a few years was called into another world. Afterward, in the year 1839, she became the wife of Rev. Isaac Shellhammer, who was then a widower and father of four children. In this union she lived a happy life. Sharing the joys and sorrows of an humble, faithful servant of the Lord she had such experiences as tended to ripen a solid Christian character. She, like her husband, was humble, faithful and modest. She loved her church and was earnestly devoted to the cause of Christ. After the death of Rev. Shellhammer, which took place in 1873, she found a congenial home with his children, who always respected and honored her very highly. She spent the last few years of her life in the family of Elder E. K. Shellhammer, with whom she was accustomed to go to church. During the last six months she was confined to her home. In this time of affliction, however, her Saviour, her Church, and sacrament were not forgotten. She was faithful to the end, and on the first day of June, when all nature was smiling with new life and beauty, she calmly fell asleep in Jesus, to awaken and smile in the Paradise of God. On the 3d of June a large concourse of people followed her remains to the burying-ground, at Shellhammer's Church, where she was laid to rest by the side of her husband. A funeral discourse was preached on the occasion by her pastor, Rev. T. Derr, from Rev. 14: 13, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

D.

DIED.—At Wapwallopen, Luzerne county, Pa., George Scott, infant son of Dr. J. L. and T. E. Shuman, aged 1 year, 6 months and 2 days.

Little Scottie was a remarkably bright child. He noticed every visitor, and every visitor noticed him, that came to their pleasant home. The Father who in love had given him in love also took him away. Few were the days, yet very happy, when little Scottie bloomed and cheered his parents' hearts. He no longer dwells here; his Saviour took him to His Father's house, in that glorious city of God. There "he must be about his Father's business." Would he could have stayed with us.

K.

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

The San Francisco *Hebrew Observer* pleads for a union of all Jewish bodies throughout the world, in honor of Montefiore's 100th birthday.

A community in Georgia composed of eight Presbyterian families, five Baptist, four Methodist, four mixed, and twelve having no membership in any church, have established one common Sunday-school for all.

A secular paper gives the church expenses of New York city at $6,500,000 annually. The outlay of the Roman Catholics, with seventy-five churches, is put at $2,250,000. The Episcopal Church comes next, with seventy-nine churches, and an annual expense of $1,150,000. The Jews have nineteen tabernacles, and expend yearly more than $300,000.

In the course of the examination of the Rev. George F. Pentecost, previous to his installation as pastor of Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, the Council asked him if he had any papers certifying his ministerial standing. He replied that he had not, and added, "So far as my ordination is concerned, I might truly say that I was perhaps never formally ordained." He felt it his duty to preach about twenty years ago, and at once began preaching, and soon after became pastor of a church. Since that he has become pastor of several churches, notably the Hanson Place Baptist, in Brooklyn, and the Warren Avenue Baptist, in Boston. Another remarkable fact is worthy of notice, namely, that Mr. Pentecost does not accept the view of infant baptism which is held by the Cogregationalists. Notwithstanding his almost total rejection of the doctrine of infant baptism, the Congregational Council accepted him and installed him as pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church.

The managers of the American Bible Society have just presented their sixty-seventh Annual Report. During no previous year of the history of the Society have so many pages of the sacred word been issued: and only a single year—the last of the great civil war—ranks the one just closed in the number of volumes distributed. In the United States the Fourth General Supply has been auspiciously inaugurated, and in foreign lands the Society has entered new fields, while in countries where the work had been previously established it has been prosecuted with remarkable vigor and success. Three hundred and eleven colporteurs have labored in this country, and two hundred and seventy-six in foreign lands. The receipts for the year for general purposes were $598,641.91. Of this amount, $283,999.55 were received for books and on Purchase account; $184,179.20 from legacies; $60,367.33 in donations from auxiliary societies, churches, and individuals; $32,294.47 from rentals, and the balance from interest and other sources. Besides which, $53,000 have been added to the trust fund, the interest of which alone is applicable for general purposes. The disbursements for manufacturing and for all other general purposes were $599,206.89. For the foreign work of the Society, to be expended during the coming year, the amount of $164,986.85 has been appropriated. The number of copies of the Scriptures issued during the year is 1,676,232. The issues of the Society during sixty-seven years amount to forty-two millions, eighty-three thousand, eight hundred and sixteen. (42,083,816.)

Abroad.

Morocco, peopled by the finest Moslem race in the world, is entirely closed to Christianity.

Protestantism in Italy lays claim to but sixty thousand among the twenty seven millions of that country. And to make this number the infants have to be counted.

A movement is on foot in England to devote the old archiepiscopal palace of Croydon to some philanthropic purpose, as a memorial to Archbishop Tait. It was built by Edward the Confessor, and was occupied by the Archbishops of Canterbury for nearly 800 years, Lanfranc being the first.

A few years ago it was proposed to abandon work among the Telugus in India, as the results were so discouraging. To-day there are twenty-one thousand baptized Christians in the Ongole churches, while the nominal adherents are four or five times that number. Over four hundred natives are engaged in evangelistic work.

Rev. Dr. Simpson, Succentor of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has issued his Fourth Report to the Dean and Chapter on the music given at the cathedral during the year ending last Easter. During the past year 120 different settings of the canticles and Communion service have been sung, while from an appendix to the report it is seen that in two years no fewer than 495 anthems have been heard in the cathedral, many of which have been specially composed for it. It may be doubted whether any other cathedral in England can show such a record.

The religious reformatory impulse now apparent in parts of Russia is an earnest and increasing one. The doctrine preached is purely evangelical, but discards many of the restrictions made much of in Western Europe. This simple gospel doctrine has struck the Russian peasantry like a new revelation, and has given rise to a new religious spirit as fierce in its way as Nihilism itself. The new movement has become popular in spite of the Orthodox Church, and is already a recognized force in national development. The national authorities regard it not unkindly, possibly because it is opposed in everything to the doctrine of destruction preached by the Nihilists, and is therefore most effective as a weapon against Nihilism. It is not necessarily hostile to the Established Church, except in its absence of form and its indifference to old methods. It flourishes at St. Petersburg as well as in the Southern Provinces.

The English Presbyteries are considering the question of revising the Confession of Faith or adopting a new one. This action is in accordance with the recommendation of the General Synod at its last session. The London Presbytery, at a recent session, took action on a motion to transmit an overture, brought forward by the Rev. W. Dale, to the effect that there was need of an unambiguous confession, which would more fully express the love of God and be more acceptable to ruling elders, and praying that such action be taken as the facts require. Dr. White, who charged the seconder, Dr. Edmond, with assailing the confession and who subsequently retired from the Presbytery because he would not hear Dr. Dykes speak in a similar strain, moved an amendment to the effect that the overture be not transmitted. He said for over an hour he had been listening to remarks which would have been more fittingly addressed to a Methodist Conference against Calvinism. The points now raised were those discussed in the seventeenth century, with this difference, that the divines of that age had not set themselves to oppose what they solemnly subscribed to at ordination. All the objections that the overture and speakers alleged against the Conference could be alleged against the Bible. Dr. Kennedy Moore offered, as a substitute, an overture asking the Synod to consider whether a shorter confession is not desirable for subscription and judicial decision, "retaining the Westminster Confession as the most weighty and complete statement of the great doctrines of grace which the Church has always maintained." He held that there was not a single point in Calvinism which was not expressed in actual words in Scripture itself. The discussion was not concluded at adjournment.

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JOHN W. LANGLEY,
Professor of Chemistry, University of Michigan.

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ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for COWGILL'S EMERGENCY CASE of 33 carefully selected remedies. Sudden ills are possible to all. Ought to be in every home and baggage. COWGILL & SON, Pharmacists, Dover, Delaware.

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$144.75 FOR ONLY $75.00

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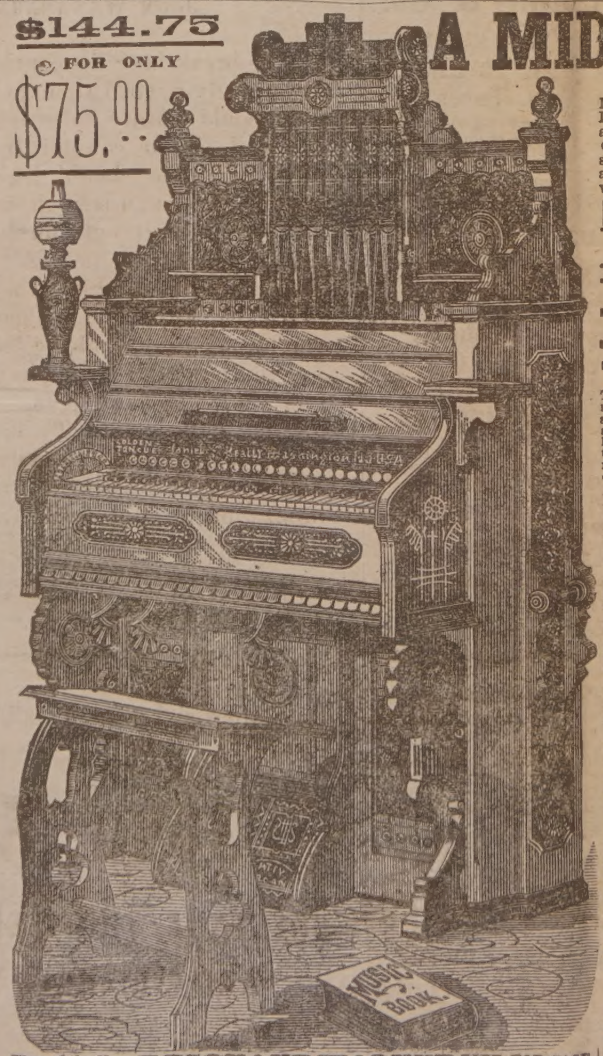

If you are in need of a Cabinet Organ for your residence at Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport, Delaware Water Gap, or at your cottage by the Sea, I ask to submit briefly a few facts in regard to Beatty's fine Organs, which are now being manufactured in *Walnut, Ash, Ebonized, or Mahogany Cases, with beautiful Illuminated Pipe Tops,* suitable for any summer residences. I beg to call your particular attention to the following advertisement, and earnestly request that many readers of this newspaper will order this beautiful Cabinet Organ immediately for their summer homes.

BEATTY'S FINE ORGANS,
27 Stops, 10 Full Sets of Golden Tongue Reeds.
Regular Price $144.75 without Bench, Book and Music.
Offered now as a Midsummer Offer in order to introduce it everywhere quickly.
For Only $75.00, Including the Bench, Book, and Music.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGAN.

The Beethoven is beyond a doubt the most popular Cabinet Organ ever placed upon the market. During the past 119 working days 6,434 were manufactured and shipped to all parts of the civilized world. The factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand, working nights by Edison's Electric Light to fill orders promptly. If you are about to purchase a Cabinet Organ or to buy one as an investment to sell again you should avail yourself of the special limited offer as below. (Be sure to read Description of Stops 26 and 27, see below.)

There are TEN FULL SETS OF GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS built upon an entirely new and scientific plan, producing music equal to an organ costing four times its value of other makes. The Reeds are arranged in the Reed Board, as follows:

1st. Set Charming Saxaphone Reeds.
2d. Set Famous French Horn Reeds.
3d. Set Beautiful Piccolo Reeds.
4th. Set Jubilante Violina Reeds.
5th. Set Powerful Sub-Bass Reeds.
6th. Set Sweet Voix Celeste Reeds.
7th. Set of Soft Celle Reeds.
8th. Set of Dulciana Reeds.
9th. Set of Diapason Reeds.
10th Set of Clarionet or Celeste Reeds.

Special attention is called to the number of stops used in this famous instrument. With the above 10 sets Golden Tongue Reeds and the following Stops fourteen (14) distinct Combinations are produced, THUS MAKING THIS ORGAN EQUAL TO 14 ORGANS OF ORDINARY MAKES COMBINED.

27 STOPS, as follows:
1 CELLO, 8 ft. tone.
2 Melodia.
3 Clarabella.
4 SUB-BASS, 16 ft. tone.
5 Bourdon, 16 ft. tone.
6 SAXAPHONE, 8 ft. tone.
7 VIOL DI GAMBA, 8 ft. tone.
8 Diapason, 8 ft. tone.
9 VIOLA DOLCE, 4 ft. tone.
10 Grand Expression, 8 ft.
11 French Horn, 8 ft. tone.
12 Harp Æolian.
13 VOX HUMANA.
14 Echo, 8 ft. tone.
15 Dulciana, 8 ft. tone.
16 Clarionet, 8 ft. tone.
17 VOIX CELESTE, 8 ft. tone.
18 Violina, 4 ft. tone.
19 Vox Jubilante, 2 & 4 ft.
20 Piccolo, 2 ft. tone.
21 Octave COUPLER.
22 Orchestral Forte.
23 Grand Organ Stop.
24 Right Knee Stop.
25 Automatic Valve Stop.

Latest Improvements: 26 MEZZO KNEE SWELL.
27 MAESTOSO PERCUSSION, open Patented Combination Swell. To which is added the AEROSTATIC EXPRESSION Compass or Regulator, showing at a glance the amount of pressure upon the instrument, same as a compass to the ship so is this new improvement to the Organ. (See cut shown under the lamp on side of case.) *Case is built from handsome Solid Black Walnut (if preferred Ash or Ebonized). In Solid Mahogany Case only $15.00 extra.* (Height, 72 ins., Depth, 34 ins., Length, 48 ins.) All cases are profusely ornamented with hand carvings. Manufactured so as not to take the dirt or dust. Thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried; will stand the test of any climate; handsome rubbed varnish finish and polish; carved and ornamented with arabesque designs in gold. IT IS BUILT TO LAST, NOT FOR SHOW. THE CASE IS VERY HANDSOME. Contains Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Treble (3) Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, Nickel Plated Pedal Plates, BEATTY'S PATENT STOP ACTION and SOUNDING BOARDS. REGULAR CATALOGUE PRICE OF THE BEETHOVEN, IN THE ABOVE STYLE OF CASE, IS $144.75 without Bench, Book and Music.

NOTICE. The Keys, Lumber Steel Springs, Rubber Cloth, Reed Boards, etc., used in the construction of this Instrument are of the best quality, and are bought from the very same parties that sell to all other organ makers in the United States and Canada. THERE ARE NONE BETTER MADE.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

Any person who will call at *Beatty's Organ Works,* Washington, New Jersey, to select the Organ in person, Five Dollars ($5) will be deducted from the above Midsummer price of only $75, for traveling expenses. FREE COACH MEETS ALL TRAINS. Leave New York City, foot Barclay st. or Christopher st. (Hoboken Ferries) at 7:30, 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, or 7 P. M. Fare, Excursion, $2.35. Time to Washington, only two hours. *Catalogue Free.*

View of the New RESONANT WALNUT PIPE TOP CASE, THE FAMOUS 27 STOP BEETHOVEN ORGAN.
SHIPPING ONE NOW EVERY TEN MINUTES.
Address or call upon the Manufacturer DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
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WHITE CANTON MATTINGS,
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RED CHECK MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.
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NO. 43 STRAWBERRY STREET,
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PHILADELPHIA.
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A full assortment of latest styles at low prices.

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Yes, it is undoubtedly a good plan to take with you to the summer home a well selected set of music books for singing and for playing.

For Singing, take:
GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG. ENLARGED EDITION. ($2. boards, or $2.50 cloth), the best miscellaneous selection of popular songs, with accompaniment, extant.
MINSTREL SONGS, OLD AND NEW. ($2. boards, $2.50 cloth). Best and only collection of the world-wide, famous Plantation, Jubilee and Minstrel songs.
BEAUTIES OF SACRED SONG. ($2. Bds. $2.50 Cl.) Admirable assemblage of the sweetest sacred lyrics. Piano or Organ accompaniment.

For Playing, take:
MUSICAL FAVORITE. ($2. Bds.; $2.50 Cl.) New and very well chosen collection of Piano Pieces of medium difficulty.
GEMS OF STRAUSS. } Each $2. Bds.; $2.50
GEMS OF THE DANCE. } Cloth.
The very brightest piano music published. Descriptions of 30 other first-class collections sent on application.

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For Camp Fires, and all G. A. R. meetings. Look out for it!

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A monthly Magazine for Young Men and Women and for Sunday-school Teachers. The Sunday-school has a special Department, in which are the Lessons and Comments, or Notes for use of Teachers. A valuable assistant in the study and teaching of the Sunday-school Lessons from the Reformed standpoint.
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PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, June 18, 1883.

COTTON was held steady on a basis of 10⅞c. for middling uplands; 10⅜c. for low middling, and 9⅞c. for good ordinary.

FLOUR.—We quote supers at $3 25@3 62; winter extras, $3.75@4.25; Pennsylvania family, $5@5.12½; some fancy brands higher; Ohio and Indiana do., $5.75@6 37½; St Louis and Southern Illinois do. at $5.75@6.50; Minnesota clears at $5 25@5.75; do. straight at $5.75@6.25; do. patent at $6.50@7 37½, and winter patent at $6.50@7.25. Rye Flour was dull but steady at $3.70@3 75, as to quality.

WHEAT.—Sales of car lots No. 2 red in elevator at $1.19½@1.19⅝, with $1.19½ asked early for June, but closing at $1.19½ bid and $1.20 asked on call; $1.19½ bid and $1.19⅝ asked on call for July, with sales of 5000 bushels do. after Board at $1.19½.

CORN.—Sales of 600 bushels No. 3 track at Richmond at 60c.; 1200 bushels do. in grain depot at 58c.; 600 bushels steamer mixed in grain depot at 60c.; 600 bushels do. yellow at 63c; 1200 bushels Pennsylvania sail yellow in grain depot at 65c., with 63c bid and 63½c. asked on call for sail mixed June in elevator; 50,000 bushels July at 64⅛@64½c., closing at 64½c. bid and 64½c. asked.

OATS.—Sales reported comprised 1 car rejected white at 47½c.; 1 car No. 3 white at 48½c.; 4 cars No. 2 do. at 49⅛@49½c., closing at 49½c. asked, with 48c. bid and 49c. asked for June; 48½c. bid and 48⅝c. asked for July.

GROCERIES.—Raw Sugars were unchanged; 450 hogsheads French Island sold at 6 9-16c. The market was quoted nominally on a basis of 6⅞@7c. for fair to good refining muscovadoes. Refined were more active and firmer at 8 94-100c. for granulated, 8 11-16c. for crystal A and 8½c. for confectioners' A. Molasses was dull and lower. Sales of 1 car Trinidad at 27c. for 50-test; quoted nominally at 26c.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at $19@20; shoulders in salt, 8⅛c.; do. smoked, 9@9¼c.; pickled shoulders, 8¼c.; do, smoked, 9½@9¾c.; pickled bellies, 12c.; smoked salt bellies, 12½@13c. Loose butchers' Lard 9½@10c.; prime steam do., $11; city refined do., 11¼c. Lard stearine, 12¼c.; Oleo do. 9¾@9⅞c. City tallow in hhds., 7⅜c.; Beef hams, $25.50@26.50; Smoked Beef, 16@17c.; sweet-pickled hams, 12½@13c.; smoked Hams, 13¾@14¼c. Extra India Mess Beef, in tierces, at $23; city family do. in barrels at $15; do. packed at $14.

LIVE POULTRY.—Quotations were 22@25c. for large, 18@20c. for medium and 15@17c. for small springs, and 13@15c. for old fowls, the outside rate for all hens.

BUTTER.—We quote Pennsylvania and Western fresh creamery extras at 22c.; do. firsts, 19@21c.; imitation creamery, 15@17c.; Bradford county new extras, nominal, 20@21c.; York State fresh dairy extras, 19@20c.; do. fair to good, 12@16c.; Western dairy extras, 15@17c.; common shipping grades, 7@9c., as to quality. Prints, fancy, 25c.; good to choice, 22@24c; fair, 17@20c.

EGGS.—Demand was fair on a basis of 18½c. for strictly fresh Western, and 20c. in a wholesale way for Pennsylvania and other near-by extras.

CHEESE.—Quotations were: New York full cream choice at 11½c.; do. fair to good, 10@11c; Ohio flat fine, 10c.; exceptional fancy lots, 10½c, fair to good, 9@9¼c.; Pennsylvania part skims, fancy, 7½c.; do. fair to prime, 6@7c.; do. skims, 2@6c., as to quality.

PETROLEUM.—The export market was quiet and steady at 7½@7⅝c., as to test, for refined in barrels, and 9¼c. for do. in cases.

HAY AND STRAW.—Quotations were as follows: Choice Western and York State Hay, $15@15.50, No. 1 do. $14; No. 2 do., $12, and inferior, $8. Rye Straw, $11@11.50.

SEEDS.—Timothy was dull and nominal at $1.85@2 ℔ bushel, as to quality. Flax was scarce and firm at $1.55@1.60 ℔ bushel.

FEED.—Sales of 3 cars good winter Bran at $15 50, and 1 car choice do. do. at $16 on track, and 1 car white middlings, to arrive next week, at $21.25.

Live Stock Prices.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market was demoralized and prices closed ¼@⅜c. lower. Quotations: Extra, 6⅝@6¾c; good, 6⅜@6½c.; medium, 6@6¼c.; common, 5½@5¾c. Fat cows were dull and ¼c. lower, at 3@4¼c., with sales of a few extras as high as 5c. Milch cows were inactive at $35@60, with sales of extra graded as high as $75. Veal calves were dull at 7@8¼c.

HOGS were dull and rates declined ¼c. Quotations: Extra, 10⅛@10¼c.; good, 9⅞@10c.; medium, 9¼@9⅜c.; common country, 9@9⅛c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS were in large supply, the most of which were of an inferior quality, and with a poor demand prices declined fully ⅜@½c. A few choice extra 125 lb. sheep sold early in the week at 6¼c., but these at the close would not have brought more than 5¾c. Quotations: Extra, 5¼@5⅜c.; good, 5@5⅛c.; medium, 4¼@4⅜c.; common, 3¾@4c.; culls, 3@3½c.; lambs, 5@9c.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of lowest, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

7% NET Security three to six times the Loan without the Buildings. Interest Semi-Annual. Nothing ever been lost. Twenty-eighth year of residence and ninth in business. We advance interest and costs and collect in case of foreclosure without expense to the lender. Best of References. Send for particulars if you have money to loan.

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(THE MIGHTY KING.)

THE HUMISTON

FOOD PRESERVATIVE

Perfect in Work,
Safe and Harmless,
Economical.

DOES ALL THAT IS CLAIMED.

Rex Magnus is a perfect food preservative, and the only one ever discovered by man, which embodies at the same time healthfulness, cheapness, certainty of results, and general adaptability for the wants of all mankind. This preservative is, as its name signifies, a mighty king, a royal preservative, an invincible conqueror.

The Discoverer—A Benefactor.

This field has long demanded a combination and unifying, blending and happy harmonizing of elements, agencies and forces which has been heretofore unobtained. Men have sought for it, in all ages, and in all countries—and they have uniformly failed. Prof. R. F. Humiston, was somewhat like Morse, Franklin, Fulton and others in their respective fields, *the man and the only one*, who was destined to wear the proud title of discoverer of this preparation and of a benefactor of his race.

35 DAYS' TEST.

REX MAGNUS has kept twenty-three kinds of Meats and other Food thirty-five days in a warm room (average 70°) and here is the testimony of the eminent scientific gentleman who had exclusive control of the experiment in his private laboratory, viz.: PROF. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, OF YALE COLLEGE.

The Professor's report, dated March 7, '83, says:

"My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70°, on meats, &c., bought in open market have certainly been severe, and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, *have accomplished all claimed for them.* So far as I have yet learned, *they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable*, for domestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House *I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel.* The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, *were all as good as I have ever eaten.*"

Rex Magnus is *safe, tasteless, pure*, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report. "I should anticipate *no ill results* from its use and consider it *no more harmful than common salt.*"

Thousands of *equally conclusive experiments* in all parts of the country have brought the same good results.

Time is Conquered.

It is an unquestioned fact that all *flesh food* is improved by keeping, and as "Rex Magnus" will do this it at once becomes an important factor in *every* family, restaurant, hotel and market.

Cream Kept Fifty-nine Days.

☞No fear of muggy days or bad weather after this. *It is equally good in any climate.* Cream has been put up in Boston and eaten in Italy *forty-two days after* and in Switzerland *fifty-nine days after in perfect condition*; it works equally well with all kinds of food.

A Trial will Prove It.

In these days of bombastical essays, some persons *may call in question* the statements made in reference to "Rex Magnus," and the wonderful results and benefits accomplished by its use. Our answer to all such persons as this, viz.: *It will do all that is claimed for it*, and a trial will prove this statement.

It must not be compared with the worthless deceptions which have preceded it. It succeeds where all others have failed.

How to Get It.

A trifling expenditure on your part will establish this fact to your entire satisfaction. You do not have to buy a county right, nor a costly recipe; *we sell neither the one nor the other.*

Samples Mailed Postpaid.

We do offer, however, to supply you—in case your grocer, druggist, or general storekeeper hasn't it on hand—with any brand of "Rex Magnus" which you may desire, upon receipt of the price. We will prepay postage charges on *sample* packages, except Aqua-Vitae and Anti-Ferment which are put up in bottles. The several brands and their respective uses and functions are herewith mentioned as a guide to readers; (It will not do to use for anything else than designated, as long experience proves it to be necessary for different combinations.)

Brands and Prices.

"Viandine" for preserving meats, fish and game. 50 cts. per lb.
"Ocean Wave" for preserving oysters, clams, lobsters, &c., 50 cts. per lb.
"Pearl" for preserving cream, $1 per lb.
"Snow Flake" for preserving milk, cheese and butter, 50 cts. per lb.
"Queen" for preserving eggs, $1 per lb.
"Aqua-Vitae" for preserving fluid extracts, without alcohol, &c., $1 per lb.
"Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly" and "Anti-Mold" are explained by their names. 50 cts. per lb.

Improves Food.

Every article of food treated by "Rex Magnus," remains perfectly sweet, natural in flavor, ripens, and indeed is enhanced in value by the effects of this king of preservative agents.

It is Tasteless and Harmless.

Banquets in New Haven, Ct., Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., have been held, at which food, treated and saved as Prof. Johnson treated his 23 articles of food, were served. These public demonstrations of the wonderful effects of this preparation were uniformly applauded by the invited and attendant guests,—and they came from every branch and walk of domestic and private life, and embraced men of national and international fame.

Wins Applause.

The press of the country applaud the results; the people at large, both in this and every other country, need "Rex Magnus," and, better still, it is within the reach of every one, as to price.

Fresh food, in *all seasons and climates*, has heretofore been a luxury for the wealthy alone. Now, every one may enjoy it, by using "Rex Magnus." Send for a package and test it yourself. In writing for it, give your name, State, county and mention the brand desired. Send money order or registered letter. Mention this paper.

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PATENT CHANNEL CAN CREAMER

Deep Setting Without Ice.

Patent Refrigerator included. Suited for large or small Dairies, Creameries, or gathering cream. Special Discount on Large Orders. One Creamery at wholesale where I have no Agents. *Send for Circular.*

☞Agents Wanted.

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DON'T BE SKEPTICAL. REASON TEACHES AND EXPERIENCE CONFIRMS THAT TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IS AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR ANY AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. A TEASPOONFUL IN A GLASS OF WATER EVERY MORNING, BEFORE EATING, IS NOT ONLY EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL, BUT A PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE WHICH NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO DISREGARD. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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We state what is the fact that for

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"LACKAWANNA EXTRA SODA"

It is well-baked, very light, tender, and fine flavored. It soaks quickly and does not get doughy when saturated with milk, hot water or soups.

YOUR GROCER WILL GET IT FOR YOU IF YOU ASK HIM.

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UNUSUAL BARGAINS

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

On the left, as you enter the Arcade from Chestnut street, is our new stock of Parasols, *a la mode* 1883. There is a queenly article, all lace, at $15, rich enough to justify the price asked originally, which was $25. The Lace-Covered Parasol, $10, was as high as $13.50, and from these elevated points we step down gradually to a very popular article in black satin, lace trimmed, at $5; others as low as $3, with lace; $2.75 without, and then down to $2 for a covered satin or a fancy silk. Chintz parasols from $2.50 down to 80 cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

The sight of so many yards of pretty Scotch Gingham that have to be opened fresh every day is refreshing indeed.

There are over one hundred sorts and some of the most delicate beauty, modest and sweet.

Fourth counter from center, towards Market street left of main aisle.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Lace buyers are having a good time of it reveling among the airy things, Spanish, French, Swiss and the like in the lace quarters. Fast as the pretty things go out the ground is covered again by the fleecy clouds that rise from the reserve rooms.

Second and third counters from Chestnut street entrance, left of main aisle.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

The break in Silks continues. It is surely a good time to buy. You could hardly miss it from one end of our counter to the other, and we should like our friends to have a portion out of some of our recent purchases. There is now a new All Silk Damasse for $1, which was sold originally at $1.50, in garnet, gendarme, navy blue, brown, myrtle, bronze, designed in plain and fancy polka dots, satin ground. Plain Satin Twills [all silk], constructed expressly for dusty, summer wear, in garnet, bronze, brown and blue, $1.50 a yard.

First counter from Chestnut street entrance, right of main aisle.

Trade in Linens active; stock and prices both inviting; quality tells. Printed figures in newspapers are not much except to state the fact, but even then how misleading! It is quality that we care for and that we want to talk about. We have an Irish Damask Table Linen, bleached, sixty inches wide, at 50 cents, good value for the money, and a better one of German make, a fraction wider, for 65 cents. All real flax threads. A Double Damask Irish Table Linen, unbleached, without dressing [will bleach white], now a dollar, was $1.20; Barnsley Double Damask bleached, $1.50 a yard; full two yards wide, very heavy; seven beautiful designs.

A bargain lot of Flemish Table Linen in several odd patterns at 95 cents; sixty-nine inches wide; same make in slightly better grade at $1 and $1.10.

Napkins.—We have had of one make of Linen Napkins one hundred and twenty-six thousand—we haven't more than six thousand left. They come in several very pretty designs, are 24 inches square, allowing for the hem, and only $1.85 a dozen.

We are offering a napkin by the same maker for $3.25 a dozen, which is remarkably cheap.

French Linen Sheeting, handwoven and finished similar to the Barnsley, 90 inches wide. We had 150 pieces of these goods and sold them all. There are only 30 pieces in the new lot just opened. Some of our friends who have asked for this make will take advantage of this notice.

An excellent quality of Butchers' Linen, 40 inches wide, at 22 cents.

Chestnut Street entrance, left.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Novelties in White Goods are at the Hamburg counters; the White embroidered Robes are beauties. What an acceptable present for a young lady!

Second counter from Juniper street entrance.

Samples and prices of all kinds of Dry Goods sent by mail when requested.

John Wanamaker,

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